The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, Before the Congressional Committee.

HE DECLINES TO ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS.

Democrats Intimidating Witnesses.

A Democratic Scheme to Scare the Country Into Accepting Tilden.

THAT CHICAGO STORY NOT WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Governor Hayes Serenaded at Dayton, Ohio.

He Delivers an Address Full of Sound Advice.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Congressional Committee—Gov. Wells Declines Answering Questions.

NEW ORLEANS, December 13.—Governor Wells, of the Returning Board, was before the Congressional Committee to-day. He declined answering questions, denying the authority of the committee to interrogate him as to Returning Board matters. Mr. Morrison said they would not press questions. Governor Wells said that if the committee would employ eight clerks, in addition to the clerical force of the board, all the papers could soon be copied, and with them the committee would have all information as to votes cast in the State and the evidence which prompted the action of the board.

Other members of the Returning Board were notified that they would be examined hereafter. Other witnesses were examined as to the late election, but nothing new or startling was developed.

The chairman appointed the following sub-committees: To be located at Shreveport, for the adjoining parishes: Meade, Democrat, of New York, chairman; House, Democrat, of Tennessee; Danforth, Republican, of Ohio. At Monroe, for Ouachita and adjacent parishes, McMahon, Democrat, of Ohio, chairman; Ross, Democrat, of New Jersey; Crappo, Republican, of Massachusetts. For Baton Rouge and adjacent parishes: New, Democrat, of Indiana, chairman; Bebee, Democrat, of New York; Jones, Republican, of Vermont. For parishes adjacent to New Orleans: Blackburn, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman; Phelps, Democrat, of Connecticut; Hurlbut, Republican, of Illinois. General Committee, with headquarters at New Orleans: Morrison, Democrat, of Illinois, chairman; Jenks, Democrat, of Pennsylvania; Townsend, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

The date of the departure of the sub-committees is not decided. They will not leave, however, until copies of the Returning Board records have been obtained.

Democratic Intimidation—The Republicans Ask for Fair Play.

NEW ORLEANS, December 13.—The Republican counsel this evening sent the following to the investigating committee:

NEW ORLEANS, December 13, 1876.

To Hon. W. R. Morrison, M. C., Chairman of the Special Committee on Louisiana Affairs:

SIR—The undersigned, of the counsel for the Republican party in the investigation respecting Louisiana affairs now being conducted by your honorable committee, respectfully represent that while due and convenient access and accommodations are obtained, and seem to have been provided for the committee representing the Democratic party, no such accommodation has up to the present time been afforded to them. The sessions of the committee being held in one of the parlors of a public hotel, a place of general resort, all the avenues leading to the committee room are constantly thronged by persons whose conduct towards witnesses of the Republican party is of such a nature as to materially interfere with a fair investigation. Threats and opprobrious remarks of the most violent nature were made to-day in the hearing of the undersigned and others during the examination of ex-Governor Wells, President of the Board of Returning Officers, and F. Glover, Supervisor of Registration of the parish of East Baton Rouge, directed personally against the witnesses. One person, unknown, remarked in a voice audible to several bystanders that "the (Clover) ought to have his ——— throat cut;" another that Gov. Wells was "a ——— liar, and ought to be killed." We have reason to believe that the persons who made use of these and similar threats did so for the purpose of overawing the witnesses and preventing a full expression of the truth regarding the subject matter of your investigation. We respectfully request that your honorable body direct that free access and suitable accommodations be afforded to the counsel representing the Republican party in this investigation, and also that witnesses be subpœnaed by your committee may be enabled to reach your committee room without passing through a crowd of hostile and disorderly persons, and that when under examination by your committee they be protected against insult and threats.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN RAY,
HY. C. DIBBLE,
D. B. GARHAM,
And others of the counsel.

GOV. HAYES SERENADED.

His Address to the People of Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, December 13.—Governor Hayes was serenaded in this city this evening at the house of a friend, Mr. R. C. Anderson, where he is visiting. Early in the evening a salute of one hundred and eighty-five guns was fired and a concourse of fully a thousand people gathered about the house, with music and fire-works. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the Governor responded as follows:

My friends, I will not detain you longer than four or five minutes. I am here on a short visit to your beautiful city of Dayton, not on any political mission or to talk on any of the political questions of the remarkable campaign that has just been closed. I understand these greetings here to-night are not so much in honor of myself as on account of the peculiar interest that is felt in the present condition of the country. In the excitement that has pervaded before and since the election people of ardent temperaments have said and done things that are indiscreet, but as the excitement subsides we begin to return to our better wisdom and judgment. I have too much faith in the saving common sense of the American people to think they desire to see in their country a Mexicanized Government. Whatever may be the result at which the lawful authorities arrive, you and I will quietly submit, and I have sufficient respect and confidence in the great majority of the opposite party to believe that they will do the same. I was glad to see in a paper this evening an article from the London *Times* respecting the condition of this country. Such a state of affairs could not occur anywhere else. The entire area of the country agitated by the uncertain issue of the political conflict, yet not one shot fired, not one man killed, no breaches of the peace. We have seen in this Centennial year, in the wonders of our growth displayed in the exhibition of agricultural and mechanical arts, and we are now afforded an opportunity of giving to the world an example of the value of republican government. In speaking to you this evening I have referred without previous thoughts to what must have occurred to every one of us standing here, and I take my leave of you with the most sincere acknowledgments of this expression of your friendship and good will.

THE DOLOROUS DEMOCRATS.

A Breach Between the Northern and Southern Wings of the Party Threatened.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The leaders of the Northern Democracy have grown very anxious within the last forty-eight hours with reference to their own particular future, which has taken on a somewhat gloomy aspect. In the first place they concede that Hayes will be the next President, and that there is no hope for Tilden. They worry about it, and say that they can not help themselves, that the Republican party proposes to consummate their purposes, and that they have Grant with his bayonets to back them. The Democratic utterance has come to be of the most dolorous sort, and everything said in the party clearly indicates that while they will keep up a show of resistance to the inevitable for a time, they are preparing for an acquiescence more or less graceful by the time the critical moment arrives; and in the second place they find that they are in danger of losing their Southern allies altogether. Appearances for some time have pointed to the unwelcome fact that many of the leading Democrats of the South have been seriously contemplating such an abandonment of the Democratic party as would enable them to support Hayes' administration. They seemed of the opinion that Hayes would not make a bad President for the South. He has impressed them as a fair man, and they seemed to believe that the rule of the carpet-baggers would be brought to a close under Hayes just as effectually as would be the case if Tilden were President. They have undoubtedly considered the feasibility of making a Hayes party in the South, among the better classes of whites, in the hope not only that they may be enabled to contest the Federal offices and appointments, but also that they may thereby in a measure break down the color line and bring into alliance with themselves a part of the black vote. For a while the discussion of this thing was kept very quiet, but within a day or two it has become more public, and has agitated the Northern Democrats very much. During the day they have been doing a good deal of unostentatious buildozing, but their lack of self-confidence is very apparent, and is widening daily.

THE DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

Intimidation on a Huge Scale—The Whole Country to be Bluffed, if Possible, Into Consenting to Tilden—The Vote at Least not to be Blotted.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Although it is understood that Mr. Randall informed the caucus of Democratic representatives yesterday of Gov. Tilden's belief that it would be better to postpone the issuing of a general address to the country on the present political situation until after the committees which have gone South have reported, it is thought that the committee having that matter in charge will publish an appeal to the people immediately, making a severe arraignment of the Administration, and calling for mass meetings in every hamlet of the United States in support of the Democratic programme. This is probably the foundation for the belief entertained by many Republicans that the last move on the side of the Democrats in the Presidential game will be to begin a series of great popular demonstrations of a threatening and semi-military character at important points throughout the North, the apparent purpose being to scare the power of the Democracy and their purpose to resort to force if necessary to establish Mr. Tilden's claims. The real purpose of these demonstrations will be, it is alleged, to alarm the business interests of the country and cause them to insist upon the Republicans giving way as the only means of avoiding a civil war. It is assumed that if the alternative of Tilden or war were presented to the public there would be an irresistible demand for an acceptance of the peaceable way out of the dilemma. This theory proceeds, of course, upon the supposition that the Republicans would be terribly frightened by the menaces of their opponents. If they should treat them as blusterer and bluff, the scheme would prove abortive. Well-informed persons arriving here recently from different parts of the North and West say that the talk of three weeks ago as to the disposition among Republican business men to favor the inauguration of Gov. Tilden as the easiest and safest settlement of the dispute, but that there is more lately come to be a conclusion that there is no use was fairly elected and must be inaugurated, and are about as stubborn in this view as are the partisan politicians.

DEMOCRATIC PLOT.

That Chicago Story Not Without Foundation.

CHICAGO, December 13.—It is asserted positively in Republican political circles that a deep-laid plan has been on foot for some time to secure the forcible inauguration of Tilden after the House had decided that he was legally elected; that the recent open letter, signed by some prominent Chicago Democrats, and addressed to General Sherman, and which got into print by mistake, was one evidence of this plot; that the scheme originated in Ohio, and committees had been appointed in other States, known as "Committees of Safety," whose object was to secure a military organization to make a show of force in the North; that assessments have been levied on wealthy merchants here and elsewhere to carry out the idea, and that the premature publication of some documents and information has frustrated the whole affair. Democrats who notice this charge at all deny it in a positive manner, showing that it contains a germ of truth.

DEMOCRATS DESPERATE.

The Last Attempt to Prop Up Their Failing Cause.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—An address has to-night been issued by the Democratic Committee. It is the last desperate attempt to prop up a failing cause. Gov. Hayes has been fairly elected by a clear majority of the electoral vote. There is no indication that any right-minded citizen has a doubt as to the result. The address of the Democratic Committee is an impudent and audacious attempt to prejudice and pervert public judgment. Hayes and Wheeler are elected, and the will of the American people will be carried out and maintained.

Z. CHANDLER,
Chairman of Republican National Committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBIA, December 13.—The Democratic House to-day passed a resolution to count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to-morrow at 2 P. M., and the resolution was communicated to the Senate.

There was another ballot for United States Senator by the Democrats to-day, which resulted in no choice. The Senate and Republican Houses in joint session declared the election of Corbin as United States Senator.

FLORIDA.

The Congressional Committee.

TALLAHASSEE, December 13.—The Congressional Committee to-day divided into two committees, the Republicans voting against the division. The sub-committee will leave for the eastern counties to-day.

The Supreme Court will render a decision in the mandamus cases this week.

A Democratic Pow-Wow.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 12.—The Democratic Executive Committee held a powwow here to-day. Gov. W. Julian, Gov Hendricks and representatives from each Congressional district was in attendance. There were some sulphurous talk, but the majority seemed to think that war or attempts at it would be unhealthy. It was finally decided to hold a convention here on January 8, 1877—the day of the inauguration of Gov. Williams—composed of persons irrespective of political bias who consider public affairs, and take such action as would lead to insure a full execution of the laws. Dan Voorhees was selected to speak to the convention on the legal status of the case, and Geo. W. Julian to elucidate Louisiana matters. A lengthy address to the people was then prepared and ordered to be sent around.

Excitement in Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, December 13.—There is great excitement here concerning the action of the prosecuting attorney in entering a *nolle* in the cases of the State against Rush R. Sloane, under an indictment for forgery and embezzlement while President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland railroad. The case against Sloan was considered excellent, and he could undoubtedly have been convicted but for the unwarranted action of the prosecutor. The excitement was intense yesterday, when the Attorney General of the State, acting under orders from Governor Hayes, arrived here and demanded from the prosecutor the State's evidence against Sloan, which, for some unaccountable reason the prosecutor refused to comply with the demand, and declined even to satisfy the Attorney General that the prosecutor had the papers in his possession. The suspicion is that the papers cannot be produced by the prosecutor. The affair is a high mix generally, and great indignation and excitement result from it.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Bill Authorizing the Supreme to Count the Electoral Vote Rejected by the Senate.

The Silver Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1876.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Numerous petitions of religious and temperance organizations throughout the country were presented, praying Congress to take steps to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage in the District of Columbia and territories of the United States. Referred.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the late election in Louisiana.

Mr. THURMAN objected to its present consideration, and it went over till to-morrow.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the Sac and Fox Indians in Kansas and Nebraska, which was discussed briefly and laid over informally.

EXCUSED.

Mr. Mitchell, at his own request, was excused from further service as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Mr. Sargent was appointed a member of that committee to fill the vacancy.

THE OREGON CASE.

The resolution of Mr. Mitchell providing for an inquiry into the appointment of Oregon electors was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD spoke at some length in favor of amending the preamble of the resolution so that violations of law should not be charged upon Governor Grover before an investigation was made.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Pending the discussion Mr. EDMUNDS demanded the regular order, and the Senate resumed consideration of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to have the count of the electoral vote made by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. BOOT being entitled to the floor, spoke at length upon the subject. He argued that the electoral votes had always been counted by tellers appointed by the two Houses of Congress, and not by the President of the Senate. He never referred to the 22d joint rule, and said whether it be in force or not, it was nothing more nor less than the twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The practice of the two Houses of Congress in counting the electoral vote for the last six years had been upon the same principle as the 22d joint rule. He argued that that rule was prepared by a joint committee of the two Houses, and passed unanimously by both Houses. He spoke of receiving and counting the electoral vote, and said the first question presented was one of the reception of votes, not of rejecting them, and it required the concurrence of the two Houses of Congress to receive the vote of a State.

Mr. EDMUNDS said according to the argument of the Senator (Boot), if an objection of one House of Congress could reject the vote of a State, the vote of every State, or even the vote of one of the smaller States, might be rejected by one or the other Houses, and the vote of such small State would then elect the President. That would be absolute breaking up of the Government by the exercise of the constitutional powers of Congress.

Mr. BOOT said the great fundamental principle underlying the very foundation of our Government was the presumption that Senators and Representatives in Congress would discharge their duty with fidelity. When dishonestly entered our legislative halls, and accompanied such a result as suggested by the Senator from Vermont, our Government would become a farce, and it had better be turned into a despotism. It must always be presumed that men in office are honest. Should the day ever come when the Congress of the United States could be influenced by any other than high and patriotic motives, no law, no joint rule would ever protect the body. He argued that party feeling could not be kept out of Congress. But there was a point where party must yield and man must rise as a patriot, if he be honest. He had faith in the Congress of the United States, no matter how much ignorant some few individuals might be. Where could the power of counting the electoral vote be lodged for safer or more trusty than with Congress? Why take this power from Congress and give it to the Supreme Court? Are not the Judges of the Supreme Court men like Senators and Representatives? Had they not party attachments, and were they not liable to the frailties of human nature?

Mr. BURNSIDE inquired if the Senator from Missouri (Boot) held that members of Congress in counting the vote could be actuated by any higher motives than the members of the two committees that witnessed the count in Louisiana.

Mr. BOOT said all committees ever sent to Louisiana, whether Democratic or Republican, had agreed and represented that the government of that State was founded on frauds.

Mr. BURNSIDE said if the main body of the people of the United States would not abide by any decision of the Supreme Court, was there any tribunal where the question of counting the electoral vote could be vested with more satisfactory?

Mr. BOOT said he would be content to go beyond and leave party, and to rest it with the count of the electoral vote would bring it to the same result practically. Any decision of the court after counting the vote would give less satisfaction than if the vote were made by Congress. Take the present contest. If the court should decide in favor of Tilden, it would be denounced, and if it should decide in favor of Hayes, it would likewise be denounced. The counting of the vote was not a function which belonged to the judicial department of the Government. It was a function which properly belonged to the legislative department, and he knew of no body so well adapted to decide the matter as Congress, because the Senate represented the States and the members of the House represented the people. He hoped no duty of a political nature would be thrown upon the Supreme Court. On one occasion, when party politics pressed the court hard, it gave way, and he had no doubt would do so again, because the Judges of the Supreme Court were but men.

Mr. EDMUNDS said when members of Congress met above party and felt that they are entrusted with the sacred cause of liberty, they would so discharge their duties that the yawning gulf now at their feet would be bridged over and the country would again enter a career of peace and prosperity such as had made it great for a hundred years.

Mr. RANDOLPH also opposed the transfer of the count to the Supreme Court, and quoted from the journals of Congress to show that it had always been held that the power to canvass the votes was vested in Congress, and not with the presiding officer of the Senate alone.

The question being on the passage of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, it was rejected—yeas 14, nays 31—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Burnside, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Key, Morrill, West and Wright—14.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Brace, Cameron (Pa.), Chaffee, Clayton, Conover, Dawes, Dennis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Harvey, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Kernan, Logan, McCreery, Matey, Morton, Norwood, Patterson, Price, Randolph, Sargent, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—31.

Messrs. Windom and Christiancy, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Davis and Ransom, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that to-morrow he would move to take up the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, which passed the Senate last session, but now was before the body on a motion to reconsider.

Mr. SHERMAN asked if the Oregon resolution had been laid aside.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that it had been laid over until to-morrow, but the case was practically governed by a resolution which he had offered early in the session, and adopted by the Senate, which authorized investigations as to elections in certain States, and also as to the eligibility of certain persons.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHAMA.

The bill to organize the territory of Oklahama, which was the special order for to-day, was made a special order for the third Tuesday in January.

TIMBER IN COLORADO.

Mr. HALE asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the citizens of Colorado to cut and remove timber on the public domain for building, agricultural, mining and domestic purposes, and explained it to state that by the action of the House Colorado was excluded from representation, but was called to order by the Speaker and Mr. Luttrell.

Mr. FRYE was objected to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. HALE—That only illustrates the hardship which this State rests under.

Mr. SPRINGER—It only illustrates the presumption of the gentleman in his course.

THE SILVER BILL.

The House then considered the bill to utilize the products of gold and silver mines.

Speeches in favor of the double standard of gold and silver were made by Messrs. DURHAM and WILLARD. The latter is a member of the Silver Commission, and declared that the testimony taken by that commission was largely in favor of a double standard.

Messrs. GARFIELD, HEWITT and CHITTENDEN made strong speeches against action on the subject pending the report of the silver commissioners.

Mr. KELLY argued in favor of the bill and of a double standard of money.

The debate on the Silver bill being closed, the substitute proposed yesterday by Mr. Bland was agreed to without division. It is that silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where the payment of gold coin is required by law.

The House then voted by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill as amended, and the bill passed—yeas 167, nays 34. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagley, John H. Bagley, Baker, (Ind.), Banning, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bradley, Bright, Brown (Ky.), Brown (Va.), Buckner, Buckner (Ill.), Buttorff (Wis.), Cabell, Caldwell (Ala.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Candler, Cannon, Caswell, Cessna, Chalfield, Clarke (Ky.), Clark (Mo.), Clymer, Collins, Conger, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Crounse, Culberson, Cutler, Darrall, Dibrell, Dunnell, Durham, Eames, Faulkner, Felton, Finley, Forney, Fort, Foster, Franklin, Fuller, Glover, Goode, Hunter, Hamilton (Ind.), Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Tex.), Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Hathorn, Haymond, Henderson, Hodges, Herford, Hewitt (Ala.), Holman, Hooker, Humphrey, Hunter, Hunton, Kelly, Kimball, Knott, Lamar, Landers (Ind.), Landers (Conn.), Lapham, Leavenworth, Lewis, Lofland, Lynde, Mackey, Lawson, McCrary, McDill, McFarland, Milliken, Mills, Money, Monroe, Morgan, Morrison, Neal, Odell, Orth, Page, Phillips (Ks.), Piper, Poppleton, Powell, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, Robbins (N. C.), Robinson (Ohio), Rice, Riddle, Robbins (Pa.), Rogers, Ryan, Sapp, Scales, Schleicher, Sessions, Simmons, Smith (Ga.), Southard, Sparks, Spencer, Springer, Stanton, Starkweather, Stevens, Stowell, Swann, Tessee, Thornburgh, Throckmorton, Townsend (Ohio), Tufts, Turney, Van Voorhis, Vance (N. C.), Waddell, Waldron, Walker (Va.), Wallace (S. C.), Wallace (Pa.), Walsh, Watterson, Wells (Mo.), Wells (Mass.), Whiting, Whitthorne, Williams (N. Y.), Williams (Pa.), Williams (Ala.), W. R. Williams (Mass.), Wilson (W. Va.), Wilson (Iowa), Woodworth, Wright and Young—167.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, George A. Bagley, Baker (N. Y.), Ballou, Bell, Bialr, Burleigh, Candler, Chittenden, Davy, Dennis, Eames, Frye, Freeman, Fyan, Garfield, Gibson, Hale, Haralson, Harmer, Hawley, Hopkins, Hurlbut, Hyman, Hoskins, Hurd (Mass.), Hewitt (N. Y.), Kehr, Levy, Lynch, Jones (N. H.), Mason, Marsh, MacDougal, Metcalfe, Miller, Neas, Norton, O'Brien, O'Neil, Packer, Pierce, Plaisted, Platt, Potter, Schumaker, Seelye, Sinnickson, Smith (Pa.), Tarbox, Walt, Warren, A. S. Williams (Mich.), Willis, Wood (Pa.), and Wood (N. Y.)—34.

BULLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER R. R.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to make the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CROUNSE, who had the bill in charge, refused to yield for amendments, and demanded the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and several amendments were offered.

Mr. GLOVER moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. CROUNSE—With leave to report at any time.

Mr. HAMILTON—I object to that.

Mr. MCCRARY—Recommittal of the bill is tantamount to its defeat.

The bill was recommitted, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Ineligible Electors.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Morton, Logan and Kernan, of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom were referred all law points relating to the eligibility of Presidential electors, and who are also charged with an investigation of the Oregon matter, and of the elections in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, met yesterday and took the testimony of John Y. Foster, editor of the Newark (N. J.) *Courier*, and John Murphy, of the Trenton *State Gazette*, relative to the ineligibility of Benjamin Williamson, one of the Democratic electors of New Jersey, on the ground that Williamson at the time of the election was United States Commissioner. Gov. Bedle, Secretary of State Kelsey and Williamson will appear before the committee to-day.

Messrs. Foster and Murphy, of New Jersey, who were examined relative to the alleged ineligibility of Benj. Williamson, nevertheless issued a certificate to him, who, when the electors met, resigned, but was at once elected by the board to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own resignation. The witnesses produced a copy of the law of New Jersey in reference to the filling of vacancies in the State electoral college, which law gives electors power to fill all such vacancies. The laws of New Jersey and Oregon on this subject are identical.

The U. P. Railroad Case.

The Court of Claims has had before it this week the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the United States, on a demurrer filed by the company to a counter claim or set-off of the United States. The demurrer is designed to raise and have determined the question whether consistently with the acts of Congress of 1862 and 1864 the Government, instead of paying one half of the sums earned and due the company for services as provided by the fifth section of the act of 1862, has the right to extinguish the claim of the company thereto by an off-set or counter claim founded on another provision of the sixth section of the act of 1862, under which, after the completion of the road, and until the bonds granted as aforesaid by the United States to the company, with interest thereon, are paid, at least 5 per cent. of the net earnings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof. It has already been settled by this court, and also by the Supreme Court, that an off-set founded on an asserted claim that interest was due from the company to the Government on its subsidy bonds as fast as paid by the United States cannot be maintained, since by the law no interest is due to the United States until the maturity of the bonds.

Fast Mails and Franking Privilege.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads have substantially agreed to recommend formal non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Postroute bill of last session, which provides for the restoration of the fast mail service and the revival of the franking privilege. The committee take the ground that these subjects should receive independent consideration.

Mexican Awards.

Members of the House Committee on Appropriations say there is no doubt action will be taken, in accordance with the President's recommendation, that provision be made by Congress for the payment by the United States of the awards rendered by the Mexican commission.

Credit Mobilier.

The Supreme Court was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of the United States vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company, an appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut. This is known as the Credit Mobilier case.

Chief Coiner of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Oliver Christian Bosby Shell, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief Coiner of the Mint at Philadelphia, vice Archibald L. Snowden, resigned.

Gone to Investigate.

The Senate committees appointed under Mr. Edmunds' resolution to investigate the recent elections in Florida and South Carolina, started for their respective fields of inquiry last evening.

WHAT GOV. HAYES THINKS.

A Declaration of His Views as to the Presidency—"I Have Been Honestly Elected."

NEW YORK, December 13.—A special to the *Herald* says. Governor Hayes still remains in Cincinnati, and spent to-day in making social calls among his old personal friends here, having been joined by Mrs. Hayes, who came down from Columbus yesterday. This afternoon they drove out to Mount Auburn and Clifton and called upon a number of their old particular friends in those beautiful suburbs. Of course every one who came to the Governor made a point to ask him how he regards the situation, and generally his answers are non-committal. On this point, this afternoon, however, in conversation with one of the local Republican leaders here, he said, with emphasis:

"I have examined the situation carefully and thoroughly, and, besides, have solicited and obtained the opinions of the best constitutional lawyers of the country, and I am now satisfied that I have been honestly elected President of the United States and am entitled to the office, and I fully expect to be inaugurated as such."

The Governor is particularly careful to avoid expressing very decided opinions in the presence of correspondents of newspapers, but this remark was made to a gentleman who vouches for its truth.

One of the gentlemen with whom he had conversed with more than usual freedom was accosted by a representative of the *Herald* this evening, with the inquiry, "What does Governor Hayes think of the attitude of Southern Democrats toward him?"

"He is perfectly satisfied," was the reply, "from the expressions of feeling that he gets from them in letters daily that they are willing and anxious to assist him in his efforts to restore peace and harmony in the South."

"Do they want to co-operate with him?"

"Many of them do; at least that is the tone of their letters."

"Then that Roberts interview at Columbus the other day meant something?"

"I don't say that, because I don't know, but I do know of his receiving such letters," was the reply.

BREVITIES BY WIRE.

DOVER, N. J., December 13.—A boiler in the engine house at the copperas mine in Green Point Mountain exploded last night, blowing the house to pieces. Two men were instantly killed, another fatally injured and a fourth terribly mutilated.

ERIE, December 13.—The United States steamer Michigan has been virtually put out of commission, all her officers having been detached except ten. She is the only United States war vessel on the lakes. This action is due to reduced appropriations.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The sanguine Hewitt has issued an address congratulating the Democracy claiming Tilden's election, and stating significantly that it now only remains for "the two Houses of Congress in February next to do its duty."

PANAMA, December 13.—A great fire destroyed part of Valparaiso on the 14th and 15th of November. It began in the Cafe De LaMarnia at 2:30 A. M. on November 14, and was not completely extinguished until 8:30 A. M. the next day. The amount of the loss is not yet known.

BALTIMORE, December 13.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to-day John W. Garrett was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. By this election Mr. Garrett enters upon the fifteenth year of his administration of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

CHICAGO, December 13.—General Anson Stager's friends are quite elated over his election to the Vice Presidency of the Western Union Telegraph Company. His unanimous and as well merited recognition of an efficient official and courteous gentleman.

Forged Checks.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The *News* says it has transpired on Wall street to-day that two weeks ago the Third National Bank paid a forged check for $25,000, purporting to be drawn by Winslow, Lanier & Co. It is believed that the man who presented the check is a member of a gang who are at present operating in every large city in the United States, that he obtained the check by means of a draft on the firm for a small amount, that a fac simile of the check was then struck off and the signature forged by an expert.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Turkey Not Represented at the Preliminary Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 13.—The absence of the Porte's representatives from the preliminary conference creates an unfavorable impression. The fact that Russia, an interested party, is permitted to sit in judgment on questions at issue, is commented on in Turkish circles.

The Sultan and ministry yesterday witnessed experiments with torpedoes and heavy Armstrong guns of the iron clad fleet.

PARIS, December 13.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the plenipotentiaries seem to be agreed that Bulgaria should be placed under a Christian Governor. There has been some discussion on the future condition of Bosnia, but consideration of the question was adjourned, the Austrian and German plenipotentiaries asking time to refer the subject to their respective Governments.

Turkish War Preparations.

A Vienna dispatch says great activity is reported to prevail at Widden. The Turks have collected forty dismantled vessels with which to construct a bridge, and four monitors are there. The town is crowded with irregular troops.

Russian Occupation.

LONDON, December 14—Gold to the amount of £150,000 sterling was withdrawn from the bank yesterday for New York.

Fatal Collision.

The bark Robert Kelly came in collision on Tuesday morning with the bark Haddersfield, of Liverpool, off Startpoint. The Huddersfield sunk immediately, and fifteen persons on board were drowned. The Robert Kelly was discovered to be making water very fast. Her crew abandoned her and landed at Portland yesterday.

NEW ZEALAND

Destructive Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 13.—Australian news by the city of New York is meagre. A severe storm passed over Northern New Zealand on November 11th, doing considerable damage. One man was killed, and there was a great number of fires by lightning, the losses aggregating half a million sterling.

Escaped Communists Recaptured.

Twelve French Communists escaped from Noumea in a steam launch. A war vessel overtook and captured them. The other two jumped overboard and were drowned.

SPAIN.

The Basque Provinces Quiet.

LONDON, December 14.—A dispatch from Madrid says reliable intelligence has been received that the Basque provinces are quiet, although there is passive resistance to the law abolishing the Fueros. Some deputies from the provinces have resigned their seats in the Cortes, but the majority remain, in the hope of conciliation.

SWITZERLAND.

Presidential Election.

BERNE, December 13.—Heer, Vice President of the Federal Assembly, has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation for 1877. Schenck is the new Vice President.

MICROSCOPICAL LAW.

Efforts of Democratic Statesmen to Evade Their Own Record—Senator Thurman's Interpretation of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Those Democrats who are on record against the election of a minority candidate through the ineligibility of the majority candidate are casting about for some point of difference between those cases in which they have heretofore acted and the case of the Electoral vote. They have been aided by Senator Thurman, who finds that the Constitution declares in the case of certain officers that they shall not be such officers unless they possess certain qualifications. In the case of Electors the Constitution declares they shall not be elected if not possessed of certain qualifications. The Senator makes this distinction that in one case there is no prohibition of the Constitution against the election of a candidate, and he may enter upon the duties of the office to which he is elected by the removal of his disabilities after the election. In the other case the prohibition is against the election itself, and, therefore, he would seem to hold, though he has not stated it very clearly, that the votes cast for the ineligible candidate in the latter case are thrown away. They found this difference in the language of the Constitution, and undertook to make it an essential feature of the Oregon case. On the other hand, they have not attempted to explain how the difference which they point out sustains the violation of Oregon State laws by the Governor of the State. Neither have they cited a precedent in this country, or any other, where the distinction made by Senator Thurman was ever raised, and it seems to be entirely original, and was doubtless evolved by his vigorous imagination. The Democrats now say that Grover's mistake was in not calling the Legislature together to choose a successor to Watts, and they say if that had been done, the questions that now trouble them could not have been raised.

Union League of America.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—The annual meeting of the National Council of the Union League of America was held here to-day, quite a number of delegates being present from various States. Ex-Governor Mr. A. Newell, of New Jersey, was re-elected President. Thomas G. Baker, of New York, and Samuel F. Gwinner, of Pennsylvania, Secretaries. C. W. Godard, of New York, and Thomas R. Rich, of Maryland, Vice Presidents, and Wm. Valrander, of New York, Treasurer. Interesting addresses were made by Messrs. Mitchell and Hockey, of Alabama, McAllister, of Delaware, H. M. Turner, of Georgia, Capt. C. W. Godard, of New York, and Gen. Jas. H. Negley, of Pennsylvania. Important action was taken on the political questions now agitating the country, the details of which were ordered to be kept secret.

THE WRECKED STEAMERS.

The Damage not as Great as at First Reported—The Situation Last Night.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—The steamer Centennial, involved in yesterday's crash in the ice, sunk about four o'clock this morning. Aside from this, no notable change has taken place since last night. All the boats previously mentioned are still wedged tightly together, and when the ice gorge breaks away most of them will go down with it, and either be wholly wrecked or damaged still more than they are now. The Centennial was a very large freight boat of 2,000 tons burden, and is said to have cost $125,000, instead of $40,000, as reported last night. There is a fire risk on her, but to what amount cannot be ascertained now. She had never made a trip and there was probably no marine insurance on her.

Later.

A careful survey this evening of affairs at the scene of the steamboat disaster at the arsenal shows that some of the steamers clasped in the ice gorge there are not in as bad condition as they were last night, and that others are not so badly damaged as previously reported. The water rose considerably during last night and to-day, which relieved the pressure somewhat. The Lake Superior is afloat, and with the exceptions of a trifling leak is in good condition. The Savannah is lying just below the Lake Superior, is afloat, but leaking badly, and is kept from sinking only by the constant use of the pumps. Carpenters are endeavoring to stop the leaks. The War Eagle is also afloat, but she has a hole in her bottom, and her after-guards and upper works are gone. She has steam up, and all her pumps are in operation. Her furniture and table ware have been taken ashore, and her mate, who has a large gang of men working on her, says he can save her. The Alex. Mitchell is in a precarious condition, being apparently held up by the ice on one side and the wreck of the Bayard on the other, and when the ice goes out she is expected to sink. Some hopes are expressed now that the Centennial can be raised. The Andy Johnson is badly hemmed in between the Centennial and Davenport, but is not leaking, and for the present at least is safe. The Davenport is sunk to the boiler deck, and is a total loss. The Red Wing, Minneapolis, Rob Roy and Northwestern are safely moored above the barge. The latter has steam up, ready to render any assistance possible when the ice breaks up. The rise of water floated the Golden Eagle, and with the aid of the Northwestern she is now fifty or sixty yards below the wreck. She has steam up, and if she is not further damaged by the next movement of the ice, two or three hundred dollars will repair her. The Rob Roy also has steam up and prepared to meet any coming emergency. The tug Rescue has succeeded in cutting her way through the gorge from above to a point abreast of the imprisoned steamers, and is now attempting to break up the ice along the outer side of them, so that those that can be removed from their present perilous positions can be taken to open water along shore below. This water is not great in extent, but there is enough to afford moving room for several steamers. Farther out there if an immense ice field, extending north nearly to the city wharf and south beyond the reach of the ice. This was the situation at 8 o'clock to-night, and as the weather is considerably colder, the prospect is that there will be no further movement of ice to-night.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 81

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¼.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 107¾.

THE Louisiana elector, Mr. LEVISEE, who was offered $100,000 to vote for TILDEN, stated that he considered his right to vote for Governor HAYES worth more than that.

MARSHAL HALL, of this District, deserves the compliments of the season. He has been reappointed and confirmed for another term as United States Marshal for Western Pennsylvania. He has been a capable, obliging and efficient officer.

HEWITT'S explanation simply confirms the President's statement of his interview, and shows that while he was determined to recognize no Legislature in South Carolina that did not have a majority of certified members, he did not promise to recognize the WALLACE House in any event. He was not all inclined to accept as members of the WALLACE House the vibrating element, who went from one side to the other.

THE war in the Basque provinces of Spain, that is likely to result from the abolition of the *fueros*, or special privileges accorded the people for centuries there, will be bitter and prolonged. The placing of troops in the midst of that province, and the demand for their support, has already led to armed collision, which will be continued so long as the tax is demanded, unless, indeed, it should grow into settled, determined war.

THE *Post* occasionally forgets itself, as witness the following: "We did not ask Senator SHERMAN or any one else to make a report in favor of the Democratic party. We only asked that they report in favor of truth and honesty." Which is precisely what he did, and the *Post* abused him for it. He acted throughout as an impartial, honest man, and as such is deserving of the good will of the entire people. When he favored, through his honesty, the Democratic side, he was considered by the *Post* praiseworthy; now he only merits abuse.

WE shall feel it incumbent on us to call in a lion-tamer to tone down the *Post* if it does not mend its ways. It is becoming wonderfully rabid. GRANT is determined to ruin the country, regardless of law and Constitutions, and swear while he is doing it; General MOORHEAD ought to be hung, and a thousand other terrible things are suggested or predicted. This is fearful. We really would pity the country, were it not that these lurid reports are only the by-play of the *Post's* fancy. Let us have the animal tamed, or it will hurt somebody.

THE report of the Democrats who visited Louisiana to witness the count of the Returning Board, does not prove the strong document that was expected. Its main point is to doubt the right of the Returning Board to canvass the Presidential vote. The claim is that it is not specifically stated that the Presidential vote shall be thus canvassed, and yet it is admitted that a previous law, directing how that vote should be canvassed, was repealed. That lawlessness existed in the State is admitted, but its political purpose is denied. In brief, it is a document of small force and much pettifoggery.

WE notice that a phase of the argument of Secretary MORRILL, bearing on the use of gold and silver, and in favor of paying the public debt in gold, is misapprehended, or attempted to be applied farther than he applied it. It is claimed that the understanding was that the debt was to be paid in gold. This was not the fact when the law was enacted, as both gold and silver were in circulation at that time. The only understanding and expectation of the parties was that the Government, like any other debtor, had the option to pay its obligations in either metal embraced in the term coin; and if the bondholders expected to be paid in gold, it was simply because gold was the less valuable of the two metals, and, as long as it remained so, the "understanding" would be to pay in gold. When silver became cheaper than gold, then it became the interest of the debtor,—whether individual or Government—to pay in silver, and the creditor cannot complain, because he had given the debtor the option to pay in either or both when he contracted to receive coin.

THE detailed report of the proceedings of the Florida Returning Board, makes a totally different showing from that of Mr. HAY. Each county and precinct where changes were made are referred to in detail, the reasons for the changes given, and the vote recorded. In most cases the vote was unanimous, despite the fact that one member of the Board was a Democrat. The record further shows that Republican as well as Democratic counties were deprived of votes, where irregularities occurred. In several instances mentioned, where Democratic votes, in considerable numbers were thrown out, the irregularities were so palpable and gross, that the Democratic member of the Board, —the Attorney General,—decided that the returns must be thrown out. When the canvass had been gone over, in detail, it was decided to be completed by a unanimous vote, and the Democratic member of the Board was allowed to call in a friend to verify the aggregates. All this was done, in the interest of fairness and right. The Attorney General then declined to sign the certificate, but did not file a protest, though announcing his purpose to do so. These are the facts, as shown by the record, and they do not tally with Mr. HAY's statements.

THE New Orleans Returning Board are not disposed to recognize the Democratic Congressional Committee that went down to Louisiana on a hunt for political capital. We are not sufficiently informed as to the ground of refusal to either justify or condemn the Returning Board. The refusal is based on the idea that they have not completed their duties, and that pending the complete performance of their obligations, they are not permitted, under the Constitution and laws of the State, to surrender the documents in their posession to any parties whatever. When the Legislature meets, and they have laid their report and documents before it, they will have fully discharged their duties. They offer, however, to furnish copies of all these documents, provided the Congressional Committee will pay the expense. On its face, the refusal seems to be legitimate. If the Democratic theory of State rights is sound, a Congressional Committee has no right to go behind the Constitution and laws of a State, and attempt to seize and pass upon documentary evidence, in transit from one official body to another, or held in trust by one set of officials, until the Legislature convenes. It will be remembered that the action of the committee of 1874, in all that related to the State of Louisiana was advisory and recommendatory. Where it related to Congress, it was the province and right of the Committee to compel attendance and evidence. The Oregon case differs materially from that of Louisiana, in that it involved executive functions, that were final when completed. Those in Louisiana were judicial, and not subject to revision. Still, we wait for further light.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE.

The opening of the Conference at Constantinople is promising of peace, unless Turkey should choose to insist on that feature of the Treaty of Paris which prohibits foreign occupation of territory tributary to her. It is understood, as yet, that Russia insists on occupation, but so modifies her demand as to permit a neutral power—Belgium or Switzerland—to furnish the troops. Some rectifications of provincial territory are proposed, but the several principalities are to continue tributary to Turkey. To this no objection is made. If differences occur, it will be over the guarantees insisted on by Russia. No doubt Turkey opposes, as much from pride as else. She is humiliated in having her good faith questioned, and stands forth protesting against an assumed indignity. Her authorities are probably governed, among other matters, by the restlessness of the fanatical Mohammedan population. Already threats have been promulgated, that if the authorities do not refuse to submit to humiliation at the hands of foreign powers, they will take the life of the Sultan, and establish a new government. Since these threats were uttered, the Government has been strengthened morally, and, so far as appearances indicate, could maintain itself in the face of any concessions likely to be made; but it is not inclined to risk an upheaval among its own subjects by making concessions that would distinctly humiliate it before its own people.

Russia, in all this controversy, has two distinct advantages. In the first place her demand that the Christian subjects of the Porte shall be protected, is reasonable and right. That they have been outrageously oppressed and abused is undeniable. The Bulgarian atrocities gave a thrill of horror to the civilized world, and turned away from Turkey what sympathy she had. Even the English Ministry, impelled by policy and interest to stand by the Porte, found it difficult to resist the aroused Christian sentiment of the English people. Hence Russia's demand that such atrocities cease, was popular, and she pressed it with skill. Had the war developed on that distinct issue, Turkey would have been shut out from the sympathies of the world. In the second place she demanded satisfactory guarantees for the honest and strict performance of any agreement that might be made. It is notorious that Turkey will make all manner of promises with regard to her Christian subjects, and then refuse to pay the slightest attention to them. This has been done so often that the Great Powers do not attach any importance whatever to Turkish promises, and Russia is determined to have no more of them. Hence she is pressing her demand for guarantees, and the other powers understand the correctness of her position too well to be able to effectually argue against Russia's views. Hence if the outcome of the conference is peace, it will be by compliance, on the part of Turkey with the demand of Russia. The friendly spirit manifested in the opening session seems to afford hope that a peaceful solution will be realized. Such is the situation at the present. A few days more will indicate, quite clearly, the probable drift of the conference.

PEACE IN POLITICS.

It is admitted, on all sides, that the business interests of the country suffer because of the political complications existing. Were these settled one impediment to returning prosperity would be removed, and the country would the sooner attain to quietness, confidence and prosperity. Immediately after the Presidential election the Democratic press appealed, with pathetic earnestness to Governor HAYES to resign all pretensions to the Presidency, allow TILDEN to be inaugurated, and thus quiet existing troubles. These appeals were based on the assumption that TILDEN had an honest majority of electoral votes, and that a conscientious man, as Governor HAYES was supposed and admitted to be, should bow to the will of the people, and peacefully withdraw from the strife for office. If that was good philosophy as coming from the Democracy, it is equally good as applied to them. If, therefore, it shall appear that Governor HAYES and not Governor TILDEN has been honestly elected President, we claim that the latter should have the manliness and patriotism to withdraw from the contest, and so pacify the country, and allow prosperity to return once more.

As regards the honest and proper election of one or the other of these parties, what are the facts, as they stand to-day? We answer, the issue turned on the three States of South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida. There has been no controversy as to the popular vote in Oregon. It is admitted on both sides that the Republican electors received a majority of the popular vote. As to the right of a supposedly ineligible elector to receive the certificate,—that has been settled, so far as precedents are concerned, by the uniform practice of both parties. In Missouri, New Jersey, and Connecticut, there were ineligible Democratic electors who received a majority of the popular vote. In Missouri, the ineligibility could not be cured by the Board of Electors. In each case a vacancy was occasioned and filled. In Vermont, Rhode Island, and Oregon, there were Republican electors ineligible, and in two States, the policy of the Democracy was followed, and the ineligibility cured. In Oregon, the Governor, against the constitution and law of his State, undertook to declare an elector, who did not receive a popular majority, elected. Of course this will not stand. Neither party, in the face of precedents within their own lines, can afford to go back of the vote, as declared by the regular Canvassing Board. The issue, then, turns on the three States mentioned.

In South Carolina, it is admitted by both parties, that HAYES received a small majority of the vote as actually cast. In all the controversy in that State, there has been no serious issue on this point. True, the Democratic electors met, and went through the form of casting their votes for TILDEN, but it is not pretended that even the face of the returns elected them. The real struggle in that State is over the Gubernatorial and Legislative ticket. We therefore do not analyze the returns of South Carolina, as there is no dispute as to the result there, as regards the Presidential ticket. HAYES honestly and admittedly was entitled to its electoral vote. Florida is contested. The Attorney General of that State, a member of the Returning Board, issued a certificate to the Democratic electors, on his own authority, and they met, and cast their ballots for TILDEN. The majority of the Board gave certificates to the Republican electors, on the basis of an ascertained majority of 943, and they were farther sustained by certificates from the Governor, and so met and cast their ballots for HAYES. The legal forms were all on the side of the Republicans, and they acted in accordance with regularly constituted authority. This much cannot be disputed. But the question remains, was the result honestly ascertained? The record of the board discloses the fact that the Democracy had a representative in it, in the person of the Attorney General of the State; and that he was present during the entire canvass. Also, that nineteen counties were canvassed according to the face of the returns, and by unanimous vote. In fifteen counties and parts of counties, where the returns were corrected eleven were thus corrected by unanimous vote of the board, and four by a majority vote, the Democrat voting against. Where changes were made, undoubted evidence was presented, showing irregularities, intimidation or fraud, such as justified the course pursued. The general fairness of this is attested by two facts: 1. The changes were against the Republican party in some places, and against the Democracy in others. 2. In the majority of instances the vote was unanimous. The weight of evidence, therefore, is in favor of the action of the Returning Board, being in strict accord with the honest wishes of the people.

The Louisiana Return Board held its sessions, opened the returns, received evidence and canvassed the vote in the presence of two committees, one representing the Democracy and the other the Republicans. All the returns, when opened, were at once submitted to the inspection of these committees for scrutiny. When witnesses were brought forward, cross-examination and rebutting evidence were allowed. In the way of affidavits, both parties were fully indulged. The result was that men of the highest standing in the country, and who before had shared the suspicion that the New Orleans Returning Board had been corrupt, came away with a profound conviction as to its honesty, and firmly assured that an honest canvass had been made this year. The fact that intimidation and wounds and murder were employed for political ends were proven beyond the possibility of a doubt. And after throwing out the parishes where this had been proven to have vitiated the elections, the result was the return of the Republican electors, who cast their votes for HAYES. No honest person believes that this result was wrongfully reached, and it certainly was surrounded with all the forms of law.

Thus RUTHERFORD B. HAYES has 185 electoral votes, honestly and rightly; and having them will as certainly be President of the United States as he lives till the 5th of March. All talk of resistance is foolishness. The term of Congress will expire at noon on the 4th of March, and this Congress will be out of existence. All its members will be private citizens, when the inauguration ceremonies begin. For them to resist will be mere rebellion and madness; and, indeed, we will do them the justice to think they will not do it. Why then, should not all this turmoil, suspense and anxiety be at once arrested? Mr. TILDEN could bring calmness and peace at once by announcing that as HAYES has a majority of the electoral votes, under the forms of law, he will make no further contest. Let him advise his friends in Congress to quietly submit, and place no annoyances in the way of a count of the electoral vote, and all anxiety would be allayed and people would turn their attention to business. We advise this as the greatest service he can do the country We are not confident that our advice will be taken, as we cannot say we think Mr. TILDEN a moral hero.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The next Congress will contain only two Smiths.

—General McClellan and family will make Baltimore their home for the winter.

—"The Decoy Speaker" is what they call Congressman Morrison, now in Washington.

—Governor Grover, of Oregon, is a Maine man, aged 50—and in the main is a political rascal.

—Mr. Blaine thinks that speaking in the open air last fall was decidedly beneficial to his health.

—The subject of fire escapes is agitating the country from one end to another; but then it don't last long.

—A correspondent of the London *Times* lately called upon John Morrissey, and found him "affable and unaffected."

—Parisian ladies have taken to dying their pet dogs. One dame goes further—she dyes her horses, driving four of a brilliant magenta.

—Smith T. Van Buren, who was the only surviving son of ex-President Martin Van Buren, died at Poughkeepsie yesterday, aged 60 years.

—The reported negro conspiracy in South Carolina is apocryphal. The only plot Sambo has much chance of getting into down there is a burial plot.

—A movement is on foot to mark with a monument the resting place of Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln. The grave is about ten miles southeast of Mattoon, Ill.

—An important item is furnished by the Washington *Evening Star*. Senator Morton has shaved off his goatee. This ought to set forever at rest the rumor of his having imperial tendencies.

—Lord Cairns, the Lord Chancellor of England, has to appoint six Judges of the High Court of Judicature at salaries of $25,000 a year. This is a rare plumb to fall to the lot of a Chancellor.

—Already the encouraging effects of Tilden's victory in New Jersey are visible there. No less than 64,000 gallons of applejack were distilled in the first revenue district of that State last month.

—Mr. Morrissey will not be compelled to listen much longer to the complaints of his victims. In a few weeks he will be engaged at Albany in making laws for the State of New York. This is a great country.

—Miss Cary is in Paris, but will soon start for Russia. Her charming contralto voice has lost none of its sweetness. In her toilet figures a superb bracelet, formed of large single set diamonds, a present last winter in St. Petersburg.

—Waco, Texas, was convulsed with laughter at the sight of a young man in beaver, broadcloth and kids, driving an ox team and a load of cotton into town. It was a mild bet, though, compared with some that were invented for the campaign.

—The scene was a boarding house table: the subject, Oregon. "I'll tell you," said a fervent Democrat, "that the Governor couldn't recognize that Republican Elector because, you see, he wasn't legible." And everybody laughed except a powerful minority of one.

—The Chicago *Journal* is usually loyal, but it can't help saying on this occasion: "All this annoyance about the ineligibility of Presidential Electors proves at least one thing, and that is a State Covention is liable to be loaded down with an ignorant and pig-headed set of delegates."

—The venerable William Allen refuses to "rise up" any more to the pertinacious reporter. He says he has no "views" the country will care to hear, and that he prefers his afternoon nap to a talk with the most fascinating "interviewer" in the world. A wise man is our Uncle William.

—Of Queen Victoria it is said that she has her favorite ministers, but this favor is detected in an uncommon fashion. The Queen has a delicate and discerning ear, and the man who speaks with a clear voice, which contains the ring and cadence of honesty and manfulness, is sure to become a personal friend.

—The maternal offices of Rev. Mrs. Phebe Hansford are of a more extended nature than usually fall to the lot of mothers. First she ordained her son to the Universalist ministry, and lately the reverend mother has had the satisfaction of administering the marriage rite to her daughter.

—Mme. Alboni, who was not very young when she married the Count Pepoli, who after ten years' marriage went into a lunatic asylum, where at last he died, mourned her husband for more than two years, and has at last made up her mind to marry again. Captain Wredez is the happy bridegroom of the inexperienced bride.

—Lucius Robinson, Governor-elect of New York, has leased the house in Albany which has been occupied by Governor Tilden. It is a comfortable country-like building, surrounded by attractive grounds. Mr. Robinson, however, will not be able to secure Governor Tilden's famous cook, who used to be chief functionary in the kitchen of the Emperor of Brazil.

—Annette Essipoff has led the critics captive. The last tribute is from Brooklyn: "The first thing which strikes one on hearing Madame Essipoff is her unequaled touch. She caresses the keys of the piano with the most loving delicacy in the delicious dreaminess of Chopin, while anon they quiver under the tremendous force of her steel-like wrists in the sonorous grandeur of Bach."

—I well remember those nights last winter on the Force bill, when Randall and Butler fought the battle single-handed, so to speak, for they alone "stuck," while a majority of the members on both sides went home to bed. Butler sat on a chair with his feet on the desk, chewing an unlit cigar, and twirling his thumbs, and Sam Randall was, during intervals of reading the papers and writing letters, seeking solace from a blue-patterned china teapot, with a cup and saucer to match.—*Washington Correspondent.*

GEN. GRANT'S SOCIAL LIFE.

Some of the Softer Elements of the Great Captain's Character.

Let no one suppose that the President of the United States is an official who rests upon a bed of roses. All day long the White House is beset with visitors, many of them calling to beg for appointments, many more coming from curiosity, a very few because they have real business to transact. If these agreeable persons were turned away, a cry would go out over the length and breadth of the land that an "aristocrat" had usurped the Presidential chair. Up the broad stairs, then, stream the crowd, leaving a broad track of mud or dust behind them, and making plentiful use of the spittoons, large as washhand basins, which are placed along the way to intercept a part of their copious offerings. In an ante-room there is a private Secretary who tries to weed out the throng a little, and perhaps succeeds, if he is in luck that morning, in getting rid of a few of the least pertinacious of the callers. But no member of Congress or active politician must have the door shut in his face. One after another they are admitted to the President, who listens in silence to what they have to say, and by virtue of his silence manages often to shorten the interview. It is hard for even the most inveterats bore to go on talking to a man who answers nothing back. Some will leave the room raging at the President's pride. "Why should I talk to all these people?" said he to a friend, who tried gently to hint that it would do him no harm to unbend a little. "Why should I talk to them? Surely they talk enough to me." At 4 o'clock the doors are nominally closed to visitors. But at dinner time the doorbell will be heard more than once, and the poor old negro outside has all that he can do to keep out the people who have "come to pay their respects." After dinner, just as the President is lighting a cigar, and beginning to hope for a quiet evening, in come a batch of visitors from Minnesota or Oregon to tell him how politics are looking out their way, and to assure him that Squash, the postmaster, ought to be turned out, and Pumpkin, who is a right smart man, put in. But if, when the the callers are at last got rid of for the night, you happen to be alone with the President, you will wonder by what perversity he ever came to be described as "silent" and "disagreeable" man; for he will talk with much freedom and animation, and with far greater information and good sense than most men can bring to bear upon any subject they may have in hand, If you have the good fortune to turn the conversation into some purely American channel—say on the resources of the country or the state of its trade—you will not soon forget the store of information, marvellous in its breadth and accuracy, which will be spread out before you. His voice is gentle and pleasant in its tones; his choice of words more simple and varied than even the most practiced writers are always able to command. He takes the deepest interest in all scientific questions, and it is largely due to his influence and encouragement that the "Weather Signal Bureau" has reached its great success. For when an appropriation from Congress hung fire, the President was always ready to explain to members the great work which the bureau was doing, of which previously they had about as much idea as a Sioux has of the solar system.

On the balcony in front of his cottage at Long Branch this "cold hearted despot" may be found in the summer season, with his children playing around him, and his wife by his side—that faithful companion who has ever been his best friend, whether in adversity or prosperity. The visitor who has a credulous ear for gossip will probably be much surprised to find what "American Cæsar" playing a game of croquet with his children, or sitting talking with his wife's hand in his own. He will go around occasionally to his neighbors' cottages, and chat with them, if they are New Jersey folks, about their horses and their farms, nursing one of their children on his knees the while; for children are not affected by his grave and quiet manner and kindly voice. At dinner time —a very plain and homely dinner it is sure to be, with perhaps a glass of claret to wash it down, and a taste of old Maderia afterward—he is very glad to see a friend or two, especially if they will not talk politics. But try to make a little merriment by friendly banter or anecdote, sometimes the President will add a story of his own to the general fund, or utter some dry saying which attests his keen sense of humor. All will go well until perhaps the unwelcome sounds of music are heard on the street-side of the house, and presently there is a loud cheer and cries for the President. It is a serenading party, with flags and torches, and their appearance instantly disperses the President's enjoyment. For, strange as it may seem, he is not only a modest, but even a bashful man, and would rather face the guns of the enemy any day than be taken into a room full of ladies to be introduced.

There is one subject on which it is rare even for General Grant's most intimate friends to hear him say a word, and that is the war between the North and South, especially as to the part he played in it. If you did not know his history, you might be with him every day for weeks together without once suspecting that he had ever worn a sword or smelt powder. If anybody else brings up the theme, he will instantly cease talking, and his face stiffens into its hardest and most severe expression. It says as plainly as any words could do, "This is a topic upon which I have no desire to converse with you; pray drop it." But when, as of late years, the military renown which he won so honorably is maliciously assailed, it is not to be supposed that General Grant is indifferent to it. They who imagine that detraction and injustice pass unfelt over a man who fills a great position know little of human nature. "I begin to think," said the President not long ago to a friend, "that it is all true that they say of me now, and that I really took no part in the war, but have simply appropriated the credit which belonged to others. Calmly and unpopularity may, for a time, break down even a man's faith in himself. Since General Grant abandoned a post which he liked—that of Commander-in-Chief—for one which he did not like and never coveted, he has experienced to the full the fickleness of popular favor. Eight years ago he was followed everywhere by crowds who struggled with each other for the honor of shaking him by the hand. Then came a whirlwind of slander, and because he stood before it in silence, people said, "He does not feel it; his skin is thick." They, with their smaller natures, do not understand that a man may bleed without uncovering his wound to all the world. The noblest qualities of the mind do not render a man insensible to injustice, though they may enable him to be silence under it. Those who are familiar with General Grant know that the storm through which he has passed has not failed to leave its traces upon him. The careworn face and dejected manner tell the tale no less than the outworn emotion which he betrays when a word of sympathy or kindness is uttered by some old comrade in arms or trusted friend. Now that there is nothing more to be gained by columny, fair play may once more be extended to the man who was held to have saved the Union only a few years ago. During the four months which he has yet to spend in the White House he will be left in peace; and when he comes over to this country next year he will find that Englishmen know how to pay honor to a great and brave man, and that the unfairness and violence of hostile parties have long been forgotten.—*London World.*

Cabinet Etiquette.

A witty lady, once a member of the Cabinet circle, told it to me on herself. One of the great trials of that circle is the imperative rule custom has imposed on the families of the President's counsellors to make the first call, at the beginning of each session of Congress, on the ladies of the household of every Senator. The lady in question, who was both young and beautiful, had spent hours over the "Congressional Directory" making up her visiting list by the aid of the cabalistic signs attached to each Senator's name, which indicate who has a wife with him, who a daughter, and who "other ladies." What wonder that her bright eyes wearied of the task, and she saw stars, paragraph marks and perpendicular parallels where none existed? Nor is it surprising that after searching all over the city, in the determination to get through her list for the day if she died in the act, she found herself alone at dusk in a dingy parlor in a remote quarter of the town with a venerable widowed Senator unused to city and Congressional ways, much flattered at the honor of a lovely woman's visit, greatly puzzled to know "to what he was indebted," &c. Explanations followed, as a matter of course, in which the lady's native wit and dignity saved her further embarrassment, and she departed knowing that her amusing blunder had resulted only in adding another to her list of friends.

—Mrs. ex-Senator Henderson, in her very clever book on cookery, says that Senator Riddle of Delaware took much pleasure in his superior knowledge on the important subject of omelets. Once, when breakfasting with Mrs. Crittenden of Kentucky, an omelet of doubtful appearance was presented to him. "Before we proceed with our breakfast," said he, "let me teach you a valuable accomplishment." They repaired at once to the kitchen range, where the Senator immediately demonstrated his qualifications as a very fine cook.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELBOW ROOM; a novel without a plot, by Max Adeler. Published by J. M. Stoddard & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. B. Stewart, general agent, No. 10½ Sixth street.

Max Adeler as a humorist, ranks among the best we have, and in this volume he has compressed some of the brightest specimens of his peculiar and happy gift. The work is full of rich humor from cover to cover, and is besides, pure and chaste and free from anything that might be objectionable. Whoever reads Elbow Room will need plenty of room for numerous and hearty shake down laughs.

OCTAVIUS' BROOKS FROTHINGHAM AND THE NEW FAITH; by Edward C. Stedman. Published by G. P. Putnam & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

This sketch originally appeared in the *Galaxy*. It is an exhaustive review of the new faith of transcendentalism as taught by Frothingham, and an elaborate sketch of the character of this its greatest apostle in the new world. It is written with an exquisite grace of expression, and displays a fine analytical power that makes it pleasant reading—even though the reader does not go with the author in his deification of the subject.

A HOUSEFUL OF CHILDREN. By Mrs. D. P. Sanford. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

This is a handsomely bound and profusely illustrated volume, telling all about the juvenile pranks of the children of a certain household. Other children will find it attractive, and will enter heartily into the joys and sorrows of the little folks in the book.

SHIFTING FOR HIMSELF; or, Gilbert Greyson's Fortunes. By Horatio Alger, Jr. Published by Loring, Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin, 101 Wood street.

In this story we have the history of an orphan boy, who, just as he is fitted to enter "Yale College," is summoned to New York City by his guardian, and told that his fortune is all exhausted, and now he must "Paddle His Own Canoe." He enters into the conflict of life bravely, and finally wins success. Bad grammar and a liberal use of the worst slang sadly mar the book, but for all that, it will doubtless be popular with the boys.

THE BOY EMIGRANTS. By Noah Brooks. Illustrated. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co.; and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is the story of a company of young folks who sought their fortunes in the West. Some of the sketches of western scenes and people are lifelike and bright. The superbundance of slang, however, deteriorates very considerably from the value of the book.

WHAT TOMMY DID. By Emily Huntington Miller. Published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldon & Co.

This is a delightfully fresh and natural story of a bright young juvenile's haps and mishaps. As a picture of child life and thought it is exquisite and admirable.

WEAK LUNGS ARE STRENGTHENED, and Pleurisy Pains promptly relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

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MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

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ASK for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
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TERMS $2 PER DAY.
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FOR WAX WORK, &C.
Prices greatly reduced.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO,
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RAGS! RAGS!
I want all the good cotton and woolen rags I can get, and will pay the highest market price, either in cash or trade.
JAMES HARRISON,
No. 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

POLITICAL.
PITTSBURGH.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 154

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EXAMINING BOARD.—The Board of Examiners appointed at the meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY, in compliance with the law regulating the practice of Dentistry in Pennsylvania, desires that each applicant for examination before said Board should make known his wish, without delay to one of its members. The Board is desirous to accommodate all applicants, and hereby give notice that on the 28TH AND 29TH DAYS OF DECEMBER A. D. 1876, it will meet at the office of DR. J. S. KING, No. 71 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., of each day. All parties who are by the law required to appear before the Board for examination in regard to proper qualifications for the practice of Dentistry will please take notice and embrace this opportunity. The Board consists of Drs. C. N. PEIRCE, 1617 Green street, and E. T. DARBY, 4000 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; C. S. BECK, Wilkesbarre; J. S. KING, 71 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh; W. F. NAGILL, Erie; J. C. GREEN, West Chester.

DR. C. N. PEIRCE, President.
DR. J. C. GREEN, Secretary. 155

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetable from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street, Box 243, Pittsburgh. Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
S. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1876.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON AND GREETING!

FROM

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

To all His Friends and Patrons Throughout the United States.

With many thanks to our numerous friends and patrons throughout the United States and Territories, for the exceedingly liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past year, and respectfully soliciting the same for the future, we take great and PARTICULAR pleasure in inviting the attention of purchasers to our new line and daily arriving NOVELTIES, comprising a large and

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Our department of DRESS GOODS REPLENISHED this day with the RICHEST and HIGHEST NOVELTIES of EUROPEAN and AMERICAN manufacture, includes all the very LATEST and NEWEST effects both in materials and colorings, in such as Sateen, Diagonal, Cashmeres and all-wool Striped Brocades, Plain, Striped and Barred Camel's Hair Suitings, Plain, Striped and Snow-flake Ladies' Cloths and Waterproofs, Striped Cashmere Suitings, Tycoon Repps for Wrappers, Colored and Black Alpacas, while our lines of BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES, MERINOS, With new arrivals of NEW CLOAKS, SACQUES and WRAPS to-day, make this Department more attractive than ever, and which for variety shown, and low prices at which each garment is marked, has made our Cloak Department so popular during the season; it is now very full and complete, surpassing any previous offering. Ladies' made-up Suits in all the latest styles and colors, and most fashionable materials. In this Department we have also a very large and carefully selected stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs in all the various kinds, including Real Seal Skin Sets and latest shapes in Real Seal Sacques, at much less than usual prices for same. Choice assortment new and fashionable Shawls. Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, Underwear, &c., all of which are offered at extremely low prices.

Special attractions are now belag offered in an extensive variety of Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Domestic and Imported Underwear. Full line of Real Scotch Grey Underwear, Unlaundried and Fine Dress Shirts, Cloth Shirts, and a beautiful line Plaid, Fancy and Balmoral Hosiery for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children. Leggins, Mufflers, Silk Mufflers, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Bows, Suspenders and a very large line of Gents' Gloves. Bargains in this Department.

Our line of FANCY GOODS is now replete in HOLIDAY GOODS, and to which new attractions are being daily added. A large and choice assortment of Plain, Hemmedstitched, Fancy Bordered, Embroidered and Initial Sets and Handkerchiefs; select variety of Silk Handkerchiefs and Neck Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs. Latest novelties in Feather and Fur Trimmings received and opened to-day. Lace Applique and Zephyr Wool Tidies. Fancy Toilet Sets and Mats, Braided Sets, Antique Covers. Novelties in Children's Lace Collars and Lace Goods, Ribbons, Neckwear, Ruchings, Neckties, Scarfs, Bows, Black, Gold and Fancy Jewelry. Celluloid Coral Jewelry a specialty. All shades in Bergmann Zephyrs. Fine Germantown Yarns, Plain, Crayon and Fancy Mottoes, Plain, Silver and Gilt Card Boards, Plain, and Plaid Java Canvas, Slipper and Cushion Patterns, Zephyr Pattern Books, &c., Fancy Boxes, &c., &c. Lowest prices for every article.

For the Children we have a very large variety of latest and most approved Toys of endless varieties, suitable for Boys and Girls, including all kinds of Wooden useful Toys, such as Wheelbarrows, Carts, Sleds, Wagons, &c., and a full line of Dolls, in Patent Heads, Cloths and Wax.

China, Glass and Queensware of all kinds, Dinner and Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Toilet Sets, Mantel Ornaments, Motto and Memento Cups, Vases. Beautiful variety and full line of Brackets, Wall Pockets, Book Racks, Picture and Motto Frames, &c., &c. Every article in each of our popular Departments will be found considerably less than usual prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

That the wishes and desires of our patrons may be fully and promptly met, and to prevent the overcrowding in our storerooms, usual at this season, and now so thoroughly commenced, we have increased our help, by courteous and thoroughly competent assistants, rendering shopping during the holidays much more pleasant and facilitating our customers in their purchases.

BARGAINS
IN
Every Department,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.
RETAIL.
Special Attention is Directed to the Following:

CLOAKS.
Ladies' Matalasse, Rough and Plain Beaver Cloth Cloaks, in all siz

FINANCIAL.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

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Deposits received and Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 14, 1876.

The situation at our banks is such as is usual at this time of the year, with a little extra caution thrown in. The demand, however, is quite good, and the banks could have all the paper they want if the quality were entirely desirable. Trade was very dull, and merchants generally do not look for any marked increase in the volume of transactions just at present. The holiday trade is giving the retailers quite a lift from the previous dullness, but even this business looks as if the enforced economy and caution of most of our citizens would result in a general curtailment of the holiday expenditures to much below the amounts usually appropriated at this festive season to make glad the hearts of friends and children. Values are generally firm, and prices of most articles of produce and merchandise show but trifling if any changes. In the money market the relations of supply and demand presented no new features. Money is plenty and easily obtainable by those who have the requisite security, with rates favoring borrowers of the first class. For miscellaneous securities rates are as agreed upon between contracting parties, much caution and discrimination being used in accepting this class of collaterals. There is a much better demand for money from the west, the cold weather having stimulated several branches of business, notably that of pork packing. The near approach of the New Year makes lenders prefer short paper on call loans to longer contracts, and hence the wide range of rates, varying from 4 per cent. on call with Governments to 6, and occasionally to 7 per cent. discount.

HAS BUSINESS DECLINED?

A croaking editor, bewailing the political situation, asserts: "There has not been one-tenth of "the ordinary business of the country transacted since the dispute began. It is diminishing in volume daily." Obviously it is not necessary to remark that the man is crazy, and, because his chances for an office or a contract are "fading, still fading," fancies that there shall be "no cakes and ale" for the millions. Clearing-house exchanges last week amounted to $397,314,549. During the corresponding week last year they were $423,140,848. The difference, less than 7 per cent., fairly measures the present volume of business transacted through the banks of the metropolis, compared with business at this time last year. It shows that nobody has bought and borrowed, others having sold or loaned, to the amount of nearly $400,000,000 in a single week. Moreover, it is not true that business is "diminishing in volume daily;" on the the contrary, it is slowly increasing. The clearings at New York during five weeks ending December 2, were $1,908,921,289, against $2,036,387,397 during the corresponding weeks last year, a decline of 6 per cent.; so that the last week, compared with the five weeks preceding, shows a moderate gain. Finally, the business of New York closely represents that of the whole country, for, during the five weeks ending December 2 the aggregate clearings at eight principal cities were $2,633,232,534, against $2,919,235,501, a decline of 9.7 per cent. In short it is not only false that there has not been one-tenth of the ordinary business of the country transacted since the dispute began," but there has not been a decline of quite one-tenth in values exchanged, comparing transactions with those of the same weeks last year, while the decline in prices has been more than one-tenth. Consequently, in quantities exchanged, business is actually larger than it was one year ago.

SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The silver production of the United States is said by a San Francisco correspondent of the London *Times*, in its issue of Nov. 24, to have been mischievously miscalculated. Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, estimated it for 1876 at $50,000,000, but the best authorities in San Francisco, with authentic figures up to September, agree that it will be about 24,000,000 ounces, or, at the average price of 60d. an ounce, about $27,000,000,—little more than half Linderman's estimate. This correspondent thinks the depression of the silver market has been due mainly to panic, and to the great accumulation of gold by France and Germany, the latter alone having $900,000,000. This latter cause has operated to make gold dear in comparison with silver. In other words, he thinks the fall in silver has, in a large degree, existed only as that metal was measured against gold. In corroboration of this view, the failure of silver prices to advance in India is brought forward, on the ground that if there had been a real depreciation of silver in comparison with all other commodities, prices in India would have risen correspondingly.

A STRONG BANK.

The report of the directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland for the year ended with September 23, states that, after deducting rebate, providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and allowing for charges for office and all other expenses, and adding the balance from the previous account, the net profits were $1,653,295. A half yearly dividend was paid, which, with $19,890 written off on account of bank buildings, absorbed $494,890. From the balance remaining for disposal the directors recommend a further distribution at the rate of 9½ per cent., after payment of which a surplus of $183,405 is carried forward. The deposits show a total of $54,023 935, and the acceptances amount to $2,046,870, while, on the asset side of the account, bills discounted, cash accounts, and other advances, are $5,243,890.

THE EGYPTIAN BONDS.

The English holders of Egyptian bonds sent Mr. Goschen, the well-known London banker, a few weeks ago to Egypt to examine on the ground the state of its finances, and devise, if possible, some scheme by which the millions loaned by Englishmen and represented by dishonored bonds could be secured if not paid. Mr. Goschen has returned and made a report, which is sharply disapproved by the financial editor of the London *Times*. Goschen proposes in substance that the outstanding bonds and paper be refunded, and that an additional loan of $10,000,000 be made to the Khedive. The total funded debt remaining is now $283,289,115, and English capitalists before they lend $10,000,000 more naturally want to know how and when the interest on what they have already loaned is to be paid.

IS THIS USURY?

Is this usury? The Providence County Savings Bank discounted $31,000 of notes having one year to run, and gave to the borrower as the proceeds $25,000, taking a chattel mortgage on $150,000 worth of furniture. The savings bank holds that this high charge of about 20 per cent. is not usury in the State of Rhode Island, while the adverse side contends that it is against the bank's charter. Considering that rates on well secured loans of money have for the past year or two ruled at less than 6 per cent., we should infer if there is such a thing as usury recognized in Rhode Island this case would be included in it.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	107⅞	5-20's 1868-coupons	116¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	118¾	10-40's	112¾
" 1865	108¾	Currency 6's	121
" 1865 new	112	New 5 per cents	108⅝
5-20's 1867	112¾	New 4½ per cents	112⅜

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	5½
Erie	9⅜	Union Pacific	59¾
L. S.	87⅛	Wabash	6¾
C., C., & I. C.	2⅞	Harlem	128
St. Paul	19⅜	Adams Express	93
Do. Pref	39½	American Express	50
Michigan Southern	57⅞	U. S. Express	55
Do. Central	43⅞	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85½
Northwestern com	58⅜	Pacific Mail	17
Do. Pref	86	Fort Wayne	101½
Rock Island	99	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12⅝
Cleve. & Pitts	90	Panama	125
Pacific Mail	34	Iron Mountain	11
Western Union Tel.	79	N. J. Central	34
Delaware, L. & W.	79		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(S.) 46¾	Cen. Trans(A)	40
Reading	(S.) 18⅜	Empire do. (A)	20
Reading	(B.) 18⅜	U. S. R. T. 10 (A)	103
U. Cos. of N. J.	(B.) 124⅞	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A	83
Oil Creek	(B.) 7⅛	N. Pacific bonds	91
Lehigh Valley	(A.) 49¾		

NEW YORK, December 13, 1876.

Money 4@5, closing dull at 8; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The customs receipts were $125,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $815,000. The clearings were $35,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 481@483 1-4.

Gold opened at 107⅛, and closed at 107⅜. The extremes of the day were 107⅛@107 1-4. The carrying rates were 2 to 5. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were strong, especially for Northwestern issues. State securities were quiet. The stock market was generally strong, but without important feature. The regular quarterly meeting of the Western Union directors was held to-day. The official report for the quarter ending September 30 showed the profits to be $883,770, or $37,177 in excess of the estimate. After paying a dividend for that quarter and providing for everything else there remained a surplus of $101,045. The statement for the present quarter ending with the close of the year (net profits partially estimated) was also presented. It shows that after paying a dividend of 1½ per cent. and providing for other obligations of the company there will remain a surplus of $320,595. The transactions today were 70,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 4,000 Western Union, 3,000 Rock Island, 6,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Michigan Central, 2,500 Lackawanna, and 4,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 116¼@5-20s '65, 108 1-2; 5-20s '65, new, 112; 5-20s '67, 114¾; do. '68, 116¾; new 5s, 110¾; new 4½s, 108; 10-40s, 112¾; do. coupons, 112¾; currency 6s, 121.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 43; do. new, 42; Virginia new, 29; do. old, 29; Missouri 6s, 106¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72½; Quicksilver, 12¾; do. preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 6¾; do. preferred, 7; Adams Express, 102½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 89; American Express, 55; United States Express, 59; New York Central, 105; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 16; Harlem, 128; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 42; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 59½; Lake Shore, 57½; Illinois Central, 67; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 35; do. preferred, 58¾; C. C. C. & I., 36; New Jersey Central, 34½; Rock Island, 98½; St. Paul, 19¾; do. preferred, 52¾; Toledo & Wabash, 4½; do. preferred, 4½; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 1092; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 98½; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 5½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 71½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14½; Missouri Pacific, 3½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 2½; Burlington & Quincy, 124½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 12½; Central Pacific, 108½; Union Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific land grants, 99½; Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 90½.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 13.—The Directors of the Bank of California have decided to reduce the rate of interest, fixing the minimum at 9 per cent., leaving the details to the discretion of the officers. It is believed other banks will follow suit.

LONDON, December 13—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £218,000. Consols, 94 3-16; 5-20s of '67, 110¼; do. '65, 104¼; new 5s, 105¼; 10-40s, 107½; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, December 13. — Rentes, 104f 57½c.

FRANKFORT, December 13.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

The amount of specie received here from Europe from September 30 to December 11 amounts to $14,332,000, and there is still on the way $1,553,000.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable January 1st, 1877.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1876.

The most important matter we have to report is a reaction in Petroleum, which was not unexpected as the advance was too rapid to hold out long. Flour and Wheat continue firm and prices are still tending upward. Coffee firm, while Refined Sugars are easier. Produce merchants generally report business very dull, as it usually is at this season of the year, with no change in prices of any consequence.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged at $1@1.50 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Is in fair supply and dull, although prices remain as last quoted: 40c per gallon in kegs and 45c in smaller packages.

BEANS—Prime navy beans are quoted at $1.75 per bushel to the wholesale trade and $2 in a small way.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for small lots only; no car lots moving unless at a sacrifice. No. 1 hurl, 6a6½c. No. 2 hurl, 5¼a6; choice green brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice corn or stalk brush, 5a5½; choice covers and insides, 3a3½; Inferior, 2a3½; crooked, 2¼a2½.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¼a4 cents.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet and unchanged; there is a fair demand for prime table Butter, but low grades are very dull—hard to sell at any price. Prime to choice rolls, 24a26c.

CIDER—Dull; unchanged; $2.50a3.50 per bbl—barrels included.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; prime Ohio, 14a14½ to the wholesale trade, and 15a15½ in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at $8a10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUITS—There is little or no call for dried fruit of any kind, either foreign or domestic, and prices are little better than nominal. The export demand for Apples has slacked off, and we now quote at 4 to 5c.

DRESSED HOGS—6¾a7c.

DRIED PEAS—The new crop of Canada green in good demand at $1.50 ₩ bu in round lots, and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—Fresh in fair demand with regular sales at 27a28. Pickled, 20a23 as to brand.

FLOUR—Our latest advices from most of the leading points of distribution in this region report Flour less active and weak, but our market continues strong, and the recent advance is fully maintained. We continue to quote good brands, of either winter or spring, at $6.75a7; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8a9. Rye flour, $4.50a5 ₩ bbl.

GROCERIES—Rio Coffee continues firm, but unchanged and very dull. Sugars are firmer in hands is reported at 10,878 bags; afloat and loading for the United States, Nov. 7th, 218,493 bags; purchased to Dec. 9th, 193,050 bags; total visible supply, 425,377 bags. Refined Sugars are easier, and refiners are shading prices slightly to effect sales—the export demand has fallen off. New Orleans Sugars also reported offish at the source of supply, while N. O. Molasses is quoted firmer.

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	14	Standard A	11⅞
Crushed	13¾a	Standard B	11⅛
Granulated	13 a	Standard Ex C	11⅛
Powdered	13 a	N. O.	9¾a10¾

COFFEES.			
Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	24	Best	27
Prime	22	Second Grade	25
Fair	21	Third Grade	24
Java	32	Java	36
		Loose half Peaberries	

SYRUPS.			
Choice	60	Fair	50
Prime	55	Dark	45

MOLASSES.	
Choice new crop N. O.	60a65c
Prime new crop N. O.	55a60c
Fair new crop N. O.	55c

TEAS.			
Young hyson	35a50	Japan	40a50
Gunpowder	45a50	Oolong	35a50
Imperial	40a 75	Breakfast	35a50

GAME—Is quoted as follows: Venison—Saddles, 15a16c ₩ ₽; do. Hams, 10a15c; Whole Deer, 10a12c; Quail, $1 90a1 75 per dozen; Pheasants, $2 50a4 00 per doz; Prairie Chickens, $1a1.50; Rabbits, $1a 1.50; Squirrels, 75a$1.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue very meagre, and with a steady demand prices are well sustained, but unchanged; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red, $1.37a1.42; do. amber and white, $1.43 at 45. The receipts of Oats continue light, and the supply considerably reduced; the market is firmer, although as yet there has been no advance; we repeat former quotations; mixed, 37a38½; white, 39a40c. New Ear Corn is very light supply, owing chiefly to the suspension of navigation; would sell readily at 50a 2; new shelled, 52a54; old do, 55a57. Rye continues in light supply and prices may be quoted steady at 78a79.

HAY—The market continues quiet, although it is firmer in consequence of light arrivals and offerings. Loose quotable at $12a17 per ton from delivery wagons; baled, on wharf and track, $12 a15, as to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Bran quoted at $12a13; Seconds, Shorts and Shipstuffs, $14a16. Middlings, $20a22, as to quality.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double Extra lard oil, 95a97c; W. Alexander & Co.'s extra, 55a57; No. 1, 77a82; No. 2, 60a65; white winter Miner's oil, 60a63; yellow do, 55a58. Carbon very firm at the recent advance; 20c to the wholesale trade and 14a2c more in a small way.

ONIONS—In fair supply and dull, but unchanged; $1.90a2 ₩ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a12c ₩ ₽; do. Turkeys, 12a13; do Ducks, 11a13; do Geese, 8a9. Live Chickens, 40a50c ₩ pair; do. Turkeys 75a$1 each.

POTATOES—There is an increasing jobbing demand but no further change in prices; we continue to quote at $1.10a1.25 ₩ bu in a jobbing way from store, the outside figure for choice Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Trade in the Hog products continues light, and prices are weak and lower; as will be seen, we have reduced our quotations all around. A Chicago paper of Tuesday, referring to the lard market, says: "Operators in general seemed much less confident than last week, fearing a decline or an advance in freight rates, which they think cannot be delayed much longer. There is this, however, in the situation: The trade is an enigma, so far as the purchases for shipment are concerned. Sales for future are private; but those for present delivery are private to a large extent, and probably more than a quarter of them are reported for several days in succession.

Hams—Ex S. C. ₩ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tes	11
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9¾	Do. H'f bbls	11¾
H'f bbl Bacon S. C.	11	Do. bbls	12
Dried beef Ex S. C.	13	Do. ½ ₽ caddies	14
Beef Tongues S. C.	13	Do. ½ ₽ do	13¾
₩ ₽ Bacon S. C.	9¾	Do. ½ ₽ pails	14
Bacon Shoulders	7¾	Do. ½ ₽ do	13¾
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. ½ ₽ do	13¾
Clear Sides	10¾	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 75
Mess Pork ₩ bbl	$15.00	Do. (kegs)	2 40
Short Cut do	18.00	Ham Sausage	9¾

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₩ ₽ for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4½c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 6¾c per lb; country, 7½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	144 cars.	540 cars.
Hogs	203 "	171 "
Sheep	90 "	90 "
Total	567 "	801 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the markets as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 414 cars reported for the past week, 229 cars were through and 185 cars local against 313 cars of through, and 222 cars of local preceding week. Sales, 2,772 head; last week, 2,476 head.

As will be seen, the run, both of local and through cattle has been comparatively light the past week, but with unfavorable reports from the east, sellers, up to this writing, have been unable to effect any sales of good to prime cattle. Buyers are holding off, asking for concessions of from¼ to ½ a cent per lb on last week's prices, which owners are unwilling to concede, and the result is there has been little or nothing done in the grades to which reference has been made. There are a number of droves of prime shipping cattle, but the indications are, that unless buyers back down from the position they have taken, they will be forwarded on to the eastern markets, as holders appear determined not to concede any. The bulk of the sales thus far have been of the common and medium grades, bought by country dealers and butchers, and these did not vary much in price, as compared with the same grades last week. Prices may be fairly quoted as follows:

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers.....5.00a5.25
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers.....4.40a4.80
Good 1,000a1,100 steers.....4.00a4.25
Light Stockers, 700a800.....3.00a3.50
Good 1,000a1,100 feeders.....4.00a4.25

A few holding cattle brought 6c, but nothing excepting of this character will bring the price named.

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, have been considerably below those of the corresponding time last week, but with unfavorable reports from New York the demand has been light and the market was dragy at about last week's prices. There has been little or no inquiry on New York account, and as the Philadelphia buyers had no competition there was an absence of animation, and while the market might have been worse, it was by no means satisfactory to the selling interest. Moreover, the outlook is not regarded as being very favorable for fancy holiday stock. Quotations may be given as follows:

Extra 115a120 lbs.....5.50a6.00
Extra 95a100 lbs.....4.75a5.00
Prime 85a90 lbs.....4.25a4.50
Good 75a80 lbs.....3.75a4.00
Fair 70a75 lbs.....3.25a3.50
Common 70a75 lbs.....2.50a3.00
Indianas, as to quality.....3.00a5.00

HOGS

The market has been fairly active during the past week, and with a supply just about equal to the demand, which was no doubt stimulated by the cold weather, there was less fluctuation in prices than usual. The arrivals yesterday and to-day were liberal, but the market as we close our report, is steady within the range of prices annexed:

Philadelphia Hogs.....5.75a6.00
Yorkers.....5.40a5.60
Roughs.....4.00a5.00

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 13, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₩ ₽	25a 28 lb	Oil, Anise	$3.50a3.70 lb
2d select	40a 45 lb	Bergam	$3.85a3.95 lb
1st select	45a 50 lb	Cassia	2.00a2.20 lb
Acid, Citric	93a 98 lb	Castor	17 a20 lb
Oxalic	12a 15 lb	Lemon	3.90a4.40 lb
Tartaric	54a 58 lb	Linseed ₩ gal	80a82 gal
Alcohol	2.15a2.30 gal	Linseed ₩ bbl	65a67 gal
Aloes, cape	22 a 22 lb	Mustard	80a1.00 lb
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive	1.25a2.00 doz
Socot	22 lb	"	Qts 6.25a6.50 doz
Arsn	3¾a 4¼ lb	"	Pts 3.25a3.50 doz
Amm., Aq	7a 11 lb	Orange	4.50a5.00 lb
Carb	20a 22 lb	Origanum	50a80 lb
Acnica, Flor	20a 22 lb	Peppermint	4.00a4.50 lb
Assafœtida	50a 60 lb	Peppermint	2.75a4.00 lb
Balm, Copaiba	80a 85 lb	Sassafras	90a95 lb
Canada	60a 70 lb	Vitriol, com'l	3.00a3.25 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot, Bi Carb	35 lb
Bis, Snb car	2.50a2.75 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb
Snb whi	2.75a3.25 lb	Bromide	80a 85 lb
Blue Mass	60a62 lb	Chlorate	32a 44 lb
Vitriol	10a11¾ lb	Iodid	2.75a2.85 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 16 lb	Quinine	3.75 oz
Brim., Roll	4a 5¾ lb	Root, Gent	8 a12 lb
Flor, sulp	6 lb	Gin. E. I.	16 lb
Burchn	15a 20 lb	Gin. Jam	24 lb
Calomel	90a1.05 lb	Ipecac ₽	1.40 lb
Camphor ref	28a 40 lb	Jalap ₽	75 lb
Cudbear	9 lb	Rhubarb	2.00a2.50 lb
Chamo. Ger	35a40 lb	" Pow	2.02a2.50 lb
Rom	1.00a1.25 lb	Sar, Hond	55 lb
Chloral Hyd	1.30a1.40 lb	Sar, Mex	28 lb
Chlorofor	80a1.00 lb	Seneca	1.05a1.15 lb
Concho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Red	1.20a1.40 lb	Val. Eng	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Ger	25 lb
Cochineal	90a 95 lb	Saffron Am	50a 80 lb
Copperas	2½a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	13 lb
Cream Tar	44a 46 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	18a 20 lb	Glauber	2¼a 4 lb
Cloves Po'd	35a40 lb	Bichloride	60a 70 lb
Ergot	1.60 lb	Soda	2a 8¾ lb
Ether, Nit	28a 46 lb	Seed, Can'y	7¼a 8½ lb
Sul	28a 46 lb	Cardam	2.80 lb
Ex. Logw'd	13¾a14 lb	Hemp	7¾a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal	38a 45 lb	Mustard	12 lb
Ext	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	75a 80 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I	24a 28 lb
Glycer, Pure	75a 80 lb	Tinnev	20 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	40a 50 lb
Indigo, Man	1.10a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	13a 14 lb
" B.F.	1.15a1.25 lb	White	10a 11 lb
Iodine	3.80a4.00 lb	Soda Ash	3½a 4 lb
Iodoform	86 oz	Bi Carb	4½a 5¾ lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 bu	Stph, Cry	2.75a3 lb
Logwood	2¼a 3¼ lb	Pulv	2.20a2.50 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead	28a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Sulphur, Flow	3½a 4 lb
Carb	45 lb	Var. Comch	1.65a2.50 gal
Manna, Fla	85 lb	Opal	1.00a1.40 ga
Morph, Sul	5.25a5.50 oz	Damar	1.35a1.60 ga
Nit. Silver	½ oz	Japan	65a1.25 ga
Opium	8.10 lb	Venet. Red	2¾a 4¼ lb
Powd	10.80 lb	Whiting	1¼a 2¾ lb

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Receipts of new crop tobacco have been curtailed by the harsh, cold weather, and the present spell may be expected to stop them altogether. The offerings of new tobacco have been light, and have been of a more nondescript character. Scarcely any new cutting or other decided types have appeared. The sales were at the former range of prices, common logs being low. A large quantity of nondescript old tobacco has been on the market, presented some indications of irregularity in prices. The domestic manufacturing demand has fallen off, in consequence of the dullness of the distributing branch of the trade, and fillers have not been fully supported. Wrappers have been scarce and firm. There have been offerings of new leaf, rather heavy and gummy tobaccos, at scarcely even rates—though, as a general remark, heavy tobacco of character are well supported. The tone of the market has been destitute of animation, and inclined to dullness and indifference, in a greater degree than for some weeks.

We quote as follows for full-weight packages, with the remark that packages below shipping weight and not in sound order are about 10c per quintal lower:

	Light.	Heavy.
Trash	₩ 100 lbs 4 75a 5 25	₩ 100 lbs 5 50
Common logs	5 25a 6 25	6 50a 7 00
Medium logs	5 25a 6 25	6 50a 7 00
Good logs	6 25a 7 00	7 00a 8 00
Common leaf	7 25a 8 00	8 50a 9 25
Medium leaf	9 00a10 00	10 00a12 00
Fair to good leaf	12 00a 13 00	13 00a15 00
Export selections		16 00a18 00
Medium to good wrappers	12 25a15 00	
Good to fine wrappers	15 00a18 00	
Bright wrappers	18 00a20 00	
Fancy bright wrappers	25 00a27 00	
Tobacco cuttings		
Common lugs	₩ 100 lbs 5 00a 6 00	
Good lugs	6 00a 7 00	
Common to medium leaf	7 00a 9 00	
Medium to good leaf	12 50a14 00	
Good to fine leaf	15 00a18 00	
Extra fine leaf	20 00a30 00	

Fine bright colors are 2a3c higher than our quotations.—Courier.

The English Wheat Trade.

A letter in Beerbohm's corn-trade list of Nov 21 says: War or not, the opinion gains ground that wheat is safe enough on its own merits, and is at a moderate price, particularly as it is now generally admitted that there has been a disappointing yield everywhere. American shipments continue exceptionally light, and prices in the States are relatively much higher than here; thus the large shipments from California may be fully required to compensate the lesser supplies from elsewhere, and will be drawn upon more extensively than in some years past by the extra consumptive demand (already large) consequent upon the exceptionally small stocks and shipments of foreign flour, which latter have hitherto been a bugbear to the wheat market. Importers of flour have at length set their faces against importing, and we consequently must have a more extended and legitimate wheat demand to take the place of the enormous stocks of California and American flour. Farmers' deliveries continue light, and values of English wheat are only in per quarter dearer than this time last year, when we had double stocks of wheat and foreign flour (particularly the latter) than are now he'd. From present appearances, the Continent will require in spring a good share of our present prospective supplies of wheat; and, in the case of war, a sharp advance in prices will be inevitable.

Chicago Seed Market.

There was a light trade reported in the market for flax seed, but under descriptions there was nothing of consequence done. The offerings of timothy were meager, and although the inquiry was light there was no change to note in prices. Prime quotable at $1.75. A sale of good was reported at $1.72½ and poor to common quotable at $1.40a1.60. Sellers of clover were asking about previous prices, but the usual buyers were unwilling to purchase excepting at a decline of about 25c for prime. Holders generally were unwilling to make so large a reduction, and the market ruled inactive and nominal. For prime $8.80 was bid, the lower grades were unquotable. Sales of flax were made at $1.44a1.46 for good to choice. Hungarian and Millet remain nominal at 85a95c. Buckwheat seed quotable at 70a75c for old and 55a60c for prime new.

Cincinnati Horse Market.

The sales at the Fifth Street Horse Market for the week foot up 340 head. Of these 7 carloads were sold for shipment to New Orleans at $40a85 ₩ head; 1 carload to Philadelphia at $85a110, and 1 carload to West Virginia at $60a75. Prices are generally low, and the stock dealt in at present is mostly of common logs being low. A large quantity of nondescript old tobacco has been on the market and presented some indications of irregularity in prices. The domestic manufacturing demand has fallen off, in consequence of the dullness of the distributing branch of the trade, and fillers have not been fully supported. Wrappers have been scarce and firm. There have been offerings of new leaf, rather heavy and gummy tobaccos, at scarcely even rates—though, as a general remark, heavy tobacco of character are well supported. The tone of the market has been destitute of animation, and inclined to dullness and indifference, in a greater degree than for some weeks.

We quote as follows for full-weight packages, with the remark that packages below shipping weight and not in sound order are about 10c per quintal lower:

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Nimick & Co'm	2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Reese G & W'm	1	S. B. & Co.	7
Lewis O & P'm	2	Isabella Fur	38
Zug & Co'p	2		
Total			48

FITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co'm	4	Caughey & H'b	4
Byers McC & Co'm	5	Isabella Fur	8
Pgh P & I Co'm	4	Lewis O & P	4
Total			28

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1876.

The Crude market was weaker and irregular today, with certificates weaker than shipment, the latter apparently being more inquired for and firmer than the former. United certificates were quoted this P. M. at $4.08 and immediate shipment at $4.10 at 4.15. Operators here reported the market as being considerably mixed, and it was difficult to get at the bottom facts of the general situation. Refined was also in much the same condition; there is considerable inquiry in Philadelphia and New York for spot oil but there is done to be had, none but what is going in on former contracts. Price to home trade buyers unchanged; 27c.

Oil Barrels firm with but few offering at quotations. $1.35 for city make. No countries here to offer.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Barrels.....3.738

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Barrels.....2.378

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, December 13, 1876.

FLOUR—Nominal and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,16¾a1,17 cash; $1,17¾a1,17⅝ January; $1,18¾a1,19 February; No. 3 $1,07a1,08; rejected 93a95c. Corn firmer; No. 2 46¾c cash; 45¾c January; 45c February; rejected 40c. Oats dull and nominal; 33½c cash. Rye quiet at 71¾a72c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled, but generally lower; $16,35a16,40 cash; $16,45 $16,47½ January; $16,67½a16,70 February; $16,95 March. Lard dull; $9,97½ cash; $10,02½a10,05 January; $10,15a10,17 1-2 February. Bulk meats quiet; 6a6¼a8¼a 8¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady; $1,07.

On call board wheat closed firmer at $1,17¾ January; $1,19a1,19¼ February. Corn 1-8c higher. Oats nominal. Pork unchanged. Lard firmer; $10,05 January; $10,17a10,20 February.

NEW YORK, December 13.—Flour dull; slightly in buyers favor; limited trade; receipts 19,000bls; No. 2 $4a4,40; superfine Western and State $5,00a5,30, common to good $5,45a5,65; good to choice $5,70a5,75; white wheat extra $5,80a7; fancy easily; $8; extra Ohio $5,45a7; St. Louis $5,50a8,25. Rye flour dull; $4,35a5,15. Corn open lower; quiet; western $2,75a3,10. Wheat dull; slightly in buyers favor; scarcely any business; receipts 52,000 bush.; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,32a1,34. No. 2 Chicago spring $1,30a 1,31. Rye quiet; western $80a81c. Corn firm; ungraded Canada 12 1-2c; mixed new; no grade 55¼a55½c; western mixed new, ungraded track 55c. Malt firm. Oats firm; receipts 12,000; western mixed and State 34½a37c. Hay and Hops dull. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16 1-2a19 3-4c. Sugar, Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum firmer, crude 16c; refined 32c; cases 33a34c; naphtha 14c. Rosin firm. Turpentine quiet; 41a 41 1-2c. Eggs: western 28a29c. Pork dull and unsettled; $16,75a16,87½. Beef quiet; long clear city middles 8¾a9c. Lard dull; closed heavy; prime steam $10,27½a10,30. Butter: firm for choice; others dull; western 14a30c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1,11.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 13.—Refined petroleum 26a27d.

ANTWERP, December 13.—Refined petroleum 81f.

LIVERPOOL, December 13.—Cotton firm; 6 11-16a6¾d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; American 8,500. California white wheat average 10s 1dalls 3d; Club 11s 1dalls 6d; red western spring 10s 11dalls 0d; red winter 10s 10dalls 3d. Flour 23s 6d. Corn 26¾a27¼s. Oats 3s3½s. Barley 34s. Pork 70s. Clover seed 50s55s. Refined petroleum 24 1-2a25d; spirits 12d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELP

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are increasing cloudiness, and winds shifting to northerly and westerly, followed during the night by decidedly lower temperature, rising barometer and threatening weather.

Hauling Nitro-Glycerine.

In the Coroner's inquest of the nitro-glycerine explosion at Petrolia, the other day, one of the witnesses testified that the utmost care was used in shipping nitro-glycerine to all their magazines in wagons made expressly for the purpose. The inside of the wagon boxes are lined with lead and tin, making them water tight; a wooden frame is set inside of this in which each can neatly fits; the crevices are filled with fresh sawdust, and the cans are only partially filled; water being lighter than glycerine one-plant is left on top; frozen glycerine in each can was less liable to explode; could only do so by great pressure or concussion.

The Inspection of Milk in Allegheny.

Milk Inspector Drexler, of Allegheny yesterday received all the instruments necessary for the inspection of milk, and will commence operations to-day. He is empowered to stop any person delivering or selling milk, wherever he may find them in the city, and at any time, and make an examination of the milk. If he finds that it has been adulterated with water, chalk, or anything else, the Mayor is authorized to impose a penalty of $50 upon the person offering such milk for sale. The dairymen have all been furnished with a copy of the ordinance in relation to this matter, and therefore if any of them are found selling any but pure milk, they will have to suffer the full penalty of the law.

Child Badly Burned.

Yesterday afternoon a little three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Doran, who resides in Mill Row, Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, fell against a stove while playing and her clothes caught fire. She was instantly enveloped in flames, and before her mother could get the fire extinguished the child was very badly burned about the body and arms. Dr. R. B. Smith was summoned and did all that was in his power to alleviate the little one's sufferings.

The little daughter of Mr. Huey, of the Third ward, who was so badly burned last week, is reported to have died from the injuries received, and the little son of Mr. Miller, of the Sixth ward, is lying in a very critical condition.

A Difficult Case to Decide.

Mayor McCarthy yesterday afternoon was called upon to decide a very intricate case. There is a city ordinance prohibiting the sale of certain meats and other edibles in the market in stipulated hours, unless by a farmer, as a product of his own *farm*. Last spring a resident of the city purchased a pig of very immature age, and feeding it with the nutritious refuse of his table, brought it to a condition fit for butchering. The pig, which had developed into a hog, was therefore butchered, and yesterday offered for sale by the owner. Market Superintendent Caskey, with an eye single to the maintenance of the law, arrested him and brought him before the Mayor to ascertain whether he (the owner of the hog) had a right to offer it for sale. The Mayor, after hearing the testimony, concluded that while the hog was not the product of the man's *farm*, it was the result of his farming process, and dismissed the case.

AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

Madame Janauschek's performance of *Deborah* last night delighted her audience. It is a very strong role and requires for its successful interpretation the highest dramatic ability. This Mad. Janauschek unquestionably has, and as she gave her powers full play the result was a remarkably clear and strong impersonation. She gave the curse scene very powerfully. Her support was excellent. Mr. Whiting as *Joseph* being notably good, as was also Mr. Curran's *Father Lorenz*. Miss Jack's *Hannah*, Mr. Waverly's *Nathan*, Mr. Owen's *Doctor* and Mr. Haworth's *Pastor Herman*. This evening Madame Janauschek will appear as *Mary Stuart*.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Becky Mix" is gaining in popularity. With Miss Mitchell as the titular character and with effective support from the company, which embraces Mr. Gotthold, a very enjoyable entertainment is given. The role of *Becky Mix* is full of vivacity and wit and all that there is in the part Miss Mitchell brings out clearly and dramatically. Mr. Gotthold's *Alexander Monteith Bilks* is a very funny bit of character acting and affords an audience an immense amount of amusement. Mr. Gotthold has recently displayed a versatility that he was hardly known to possess in assuming and performing roles entirely out of his usual line of business, and *Bilks* is one of his best.

THE TEMPERANCE REVIVAL.

Meeting in the Fifth Avenue Methodist Church—Remarks of the Converts—The Interest Increasing.

The Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, was densely crowded last night. Hundreds were compelled to leave, being unable to obtain even standing room to hear the inimitable Murphy. The exercises were opened with music by the choir, Mr. Lincoln presiding at the organ, and Mrs. Lincoln rendering valuable assistance.

Mr. Murphy read a Scripture lesson and Rev. Mr. Robb then led in prayer. Mr. Murphy opened by desiring the prayers of Gods people, asking that we may get nearer to each other as we have no time to lose in this work, and further saying: "I beseech you that you say no unkind word against the liquor dealers of this city."

At the close of Mr. Murphy's remarks he announced that five minutes would be allowed to each speaker. Mr. Timmony was called but did not respond.

Mr. Robinson said he had been drinking for twenty years, and spent many hundred dollars, but had now resolved that it was time to stop.

Mr. Kinary was very happy since he had pledged himself to total abstinance, and advised all young men to do likewise.

Mr. Chas. Smith said he felt very well and was doing well, and asked for the prayers of all Christians for him.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was introduced. He said one week ago I came down town to have a good time with the politicians. I was met on Fifth avenue by a friend and brought into this church; met Mr. Murphy, was induced to sign the pledge. I did not have my fly with the politicians. I am young and have my health, and will yet be all right. We are now fighting the devil. Vote for Mr. Murphy, all will be well.

Mr. McMunn said I don't want you to think I can make a speech. I am unable to speak with my friend as he is from a land where all speak. If you sign the pledge it is better medicine than allopathy or homopathy.

Mr. Shannon, of Allegheny City, said he was feeling good. Bro. Burns and he were looking out for recruits, they brought them in off the street, and were not looking for quarters as of old.

Arnold said, twenty-two months ago I was brought by good persons to see my drunken condition, and have left off. I followed the express business; was with associates that wanted me to drink. Now I can say, no. I say to those men to trust in Jesus.

Mr. Wm. Burch said that he was a temperance man for twenty-five years, but not a lectotaller. He felt encouraged to see such a great change in the community.

Mr. Moran said, it is a little over a week since, I signed the piepge; I will show you the first fruit. Here the speaker exhibited a dollar note, as the first savings since he signed the pledge. I would have given it here for God, as it belonged to him. Mr. Murphy read the pledge, and invited all to come and sign while the congregation sang "Hold the Fort."

Audience sang, "Praise God From Whom all Blessings Flow."

Mr. Swartzwelder was called, and on being introduced, said: My friends I came here to-night to witness the proceedings, and not to be called on—this is not the work of Mr. Murphy, he is only the instrument in the hands of a Divine power, there are two powers in the world, force and love, the devil's is force. God's power is love. The sun is the light of the world, it brings forth the fruits of the earth—love is the power bringing out the fruits I now see before me.

George Hall was the next speaker, and said: It appears that Mr. Murphy is going to make a Murphy out of me. I feel very happy now, these young men all know me, and I do urge you all to come and sign the pledge, my wife is also happy. I would sooner have my right arm off than break my pledge.

Mr. Paisley acknowledged the call but did not make a speech. Mr. Hetherington delivered an eloquent address which was well received.

Chancellor Woods, next made a brief speech, after which a large number added their names to the pledge, and a number of contributions were made to the fund for the reading room.

Mr. Murphy gave the announcements for to-day. Prayer meeting as usual from 12 to 1 o'clock. The noon meeting yesterday was densely packed. The interest is spreading in all directions. The meetings will continue.

French Bread.

The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:

G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Dorrington, Hazelwood, Pa.
Ira Hathaway, Brolla, Pa.
J. B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.

Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour that costs families $10 per barrel. We bake before 6 A. M. and ship he bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.

☞ Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

Prepare for the Holidays.

Give your orders for Christmas luxuries to S. K. Leiter, 173 Federal street, Allegheny, if you would have them sweetly and satisfactorily filled. His caramels are the richest, purest and best flavored.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

French, Richards & Co., vs. Calvin C. Mateer, Blair county. Order made for hearing on motion for injunction on 23d inst., and meantime restraining Calvin C. Mateer and J. Ross Mateer.

Elder & Fair, debtors, Clarion county. On petition of Oliver P. Elder and on motion of his solicitor an order was granted on Hiram Fair to show cause why he should not be adjudged bankrupt, returnable on the 22d inst. And on petition and motion for an injunction presented an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 23d inst., and in the meantime restraining the First National Bank of Clarion and Deposit Bank of Clarion.

James Berry, bankrupt, Washington county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate confirmed *nisi*; and petition of James H. Hopkins, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien, presented and referred to Register Knox.

Reed Brothers, bankrupts, Allegheny. Order made for final hearing in bankrupts' petition for discharge before Register Shaffer on the 29th inst.

Wettach, Couch & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny City. Petition for dissolution of injunction against John H. Haines, et al., presented, and argument on same by John G. Bryant for petition, and Levi Bird Duff and Jacob F. Slagle against same, c. a. v.

Wm. H. Newcom, bankrupt, Jefferson county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate confirmed *nisi*.

Jamestown Machine Works, bankrupts, Mercer county. Order made for final hearing on petition for discharge on 2d prox.

Common Pleas, No 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

T. W. Morgan et al. vs. Thomas Fawcett-reported yesterday, is still on trial.

Lemuel Reed et ux. vs. D. S. McKnight, before reported, the jury is out.

Harris Rosenblatt vs. James F. Lynn; action for damages for alleged slander and for false arrest, tried together, the jury is out.

Voluntary assignment of John Cuthbert. The court rescinded the order for re-audit.

George J. Jeremy et ux. vs. E. G. Mooney. Time for filing an answer extended ten days.

B. F. Reese, for use of Apolo Savings Bank vs. J. M. Taylor et al. Rule granted to show cause why the judgments should not be stricken from the record.

Voluntary assignment of E. C. and Robt. Negley. Alex. Dempster and S. F. Stewart appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of the Hazlewood Building and Loan Association; leave granted to file exceptions to the sale.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Pingen vs. Meyers et al.
Robb for use vs. Daily.
Dalzell vs. Richardson.
Newrod vs. Heefferan.
Parker vs. Gayton.
Koch vs. Schroder.
Jackson vs. Jones.
Ward vs. Nevill L. & H. Association.
Hemling vs. Stadleman.
McGinnis & Co. vs. Kelly.
Duncan vs. Cohen.
Trauerman vs. National Ins. Co.
Same vs. Teutonia Ins. Co.
Fitzgerald et al. vs. Wallace & Erwin.
Joseph Braken vs. Geo. Reineman.
Kelly for use vs. Kelly.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

Theresa Kirschbaum vs. John Griffin; action in replevin. Jury out.

Alex. Goff et ux., vs. the P., V. & C. Railroad Company, previously reported, is still on trial.

Trustees of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America vs. George Erdner; time for entering an appearance and affidavit of defense extended until the 19th inst.

John Hamilton, trustee of Diamond Savings Bank vs. Robert Knox, surviving partner, etc.; rule for judgment for want of sufficient affidavit of defense and reason filed.

David Bushnell for use of Lockhart & Frew vs. The Union Refining & Storing Company. Action to recover on a contract to deliver oil amounting to over $10,000. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Rook vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Hamilton et al. vs. Jones.
Glasner vs. Herman.
Same vs. Renfer.
Oelwald vs. Neubert.
Kentzler vs. Kilworthy.
Burns et al. vs. Same.
Burns vs. Herman.
Lycoming Co. Ins. Co. vs. Boles et al.
Parry vs. Lewis Rossiter & Co.
Same vs. Same.
Mellon vs. O'Donnell.
Lenhart vs. Simon.
Carr et al. vs. McCloskey, owners.
Lawton vs. Same.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Murdock, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of J. R. Rickenbaugh. Defendant entered a plea of guilty to simple assault and battery.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Seidell, indicted for larceny by bailee and larceny, on oath of Annie Schenck. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Owen McNulty, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of John Russell. Defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere*.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Dunn, indicted for larceny, on oath of Timothy Galvin. *Nolle pros.* entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Frank McClelland, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of George Hunter. Defendant pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Shields et al., indicted for malicious mischief, reported yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the defendents pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Sarah Metcalfe, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Annie Moore. Defendant pleaded *nolo contendere*.

Commonwealth vs. John Brown, indicted for the larceny of a crow bar, on oath of John Miller. Verdict of guilty, but recommended the defendant to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. John McGowan, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Mrs. Donnebaugh. The prosecutrix alleges that the defendant owed her a board bill, and when she asked him for it he struck her over the head. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.	
Chas. Burke,	Geo. Dice,
Anton Goodwin.	Thos. McCarthy,
Paddy May,	John Davis,
H. Frank Koethe,	Peter Hamill,
John W. Patterson,	Wm. McIntosh,
Margaret L. Kinzer,	Wm. Emory,
Mary Kane,	John Wolfe,
Julius Stoker, et al.,	Andrew McCormick,
Lorenz Schmidt,	R. M. Stevenson,
Michael Gallagher,	Myers Snell (2),
Francis Clark (2),	Dallas A. Forbes,
Charles Cella,	Adam Haley,
	Fred. Herbst.

FIRE COMMISSION.

Regular Meeting Last Night—Monthly Reports—The Mt. Washington Fire—No Neglect of Duty on the Part of the Firemen—Mt. Washington Hose Company Elected.

A regular meeting of the Fire Commission was held last evening, President Wilson in the chair.

The report of Secretary Case was as follows, for November:

Expenditures, bills	$ 2,130.74
Salaries	9,497.15
Total	$11,627.89
Previously expended	$105,940.58
Total expenditures, Dec. 11th	$117,568.47

Approved.

The report of the veterinary surgeons showed that all the horses are in good condition.

Capt. Fullwood's, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, report was to the effect that the wires are in good condition A number of poles were blown down during last week, but were replaced.

Chief Engineer White's report for the month was as follows: Number of alarms, 16; loss by fires, $1,675; the largest was November 2, from box 152, being three frame dwellings at the head of Twenty-third street, South Side, loss $1,500. He recommended that a few horse blankets be purchased, and that a number of repairs be made to apparatus. Adopted.

The Committee on Charges reported a number of suspensions for intoxication. They also recommended that a change be made in the foremanship of engine company No. 10. Recommendation approved.

The Committee on Buildings and Real Estate reported that the contract for relaying the floor in the Duquesne Engine House was let to Robert Marshall at $185. The work has been completed, and the action of the committee was approved.

The resolution from Councils asking that apparatus be placed in the Thirty-second ward, and that certain extensions of the fire alarm telegraph be made was received and filed.

A communication was received from Mr. Nisbit, member of Common Council from the Thirty-first ward, asking that three sections of hose be placed in his store. The communication was favorably acted upon, and the hose put at Mr. Nisbit's disposal.

A number of bills were approved and ordered paid.

Mr. Kirk Bigham, representing the Mt. Washington citizens, appeared before the Commission, and stated that if hose had been at hand when the fire broke out in Mr. Soffle's buildings on Sunday evening, that most of the property could have been saved. He said it was an hour from the time the fire broke out until the firemen commenced work.

Mr. Wm. Gearing said that when the fire broke out he went to the Duquesne engine house for hose. They sent him to Patterson's livery stable to see Assistant Chief Evans, and before he reached the stable the alarm was struck from box 124. He then went back and up the incline plane. It was from half to three-quarters of an hour after he went up to the runner again before the hose came up. He didn't know whether the incline cars were so crowded that the firemen could not get up or not. The firemen finally took them the hose, and a number of other firemen followed in the next car. He said he didn't know who the fireman was that he asked for hose. He had answered that there was no hose on hand. He was not positive that it was three-quarters of an hour after the alarm was struck before any hose got to the fire.

Mr. Wm. Hughes, conductor of the incline plane, said that Mr. Gearing must be mistaken, as when the firemen got to the plane a car was just starting. When the next car came down the hose was placed in it and sent up, with a number of firemen. In the third car Assistant Chief Evans went up and several more firemen. From the time the firemen arrived until Assistant Chief Evans went up not more than *ten* minutes had elapsed.

Chief White said that the alarm was struck at 9:38. He went from his home over to the fire, and then slowly drove home again. From the time he left home and got back and gave the return signal but 43 minutes had elapsed.

Assistant Chief Evans made a statement, showing that the hose had been placed in position for use as soon as possible.

Mr. Torley, of the Commission, said that if the citizens of Mt. Washington had any complaint to make against the firemen, but against the Commission for not placing apparatus on the hill. An engine house has been completed but no appartus put in it. That was there complaint.

Mr. Coates (of the Commission)—"The building was only taken off the contractor's hands two weeks ago."

The Mt. Washington citizens said they were very much obliged for the hearing accorded them, and that they would further impress upon the Commission the necessity of placing apparatus on the hill. The Commission promised to attend to the matter, and the delegation retired.

An election of the Mt. Washington hose company was then made by the Commission. The following persons were elected: J. W. Turney, James Torley, James M. Hayes and Chas. Hoffman. Mr. John W. Turney was elected foreman.

Adjourned.

"What I'll Buy for Christmas."

"For SISTER I can get a pretty *Locket* with a *Necklace*, perhaps, or set of *Fine Jewelry, Ring or Earrings*. "For BROTHER, a *Scarf Pin*, or *Cameo Ring, Seal Locket, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Vest Chain* or *Gold Toothpick*."

"For *my* DARLING WIFE, a set of rich *Silverware*, of any number of pieces, *Ice Pitcher, Goblets, &c.*, or some of those unique *Cut Glass and Silver Epergnes*, or she might prefer one of those *Diamond-winding or Key-winding Watches*, which are cheaper than I ever saw them; indeed I may buy a *Guard Chain* too. *Mr. McFadden* says he will exchange any goods bought at his store (53 FIFTH AVENUE), that they should not please the person to whom they are presented. So everybody ought to buy there when they have such a generous offer."

(WIFE) "For MY HUSBAND, I wish I could return the compliment and give him a handsome *Watch*, (as many ladies are buying *fine watches* for their husbands), or perhaps a *solid gold vest chain, cameo or stone sleeve buttons* or studs. But I do wish somebody would buy for me one of McFadden's reliable *French marble clocks*, with the sweet toned *Cathe gongs*. He has also a great variety of *Bronzes* which anybody would accept."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Holiday Trade!

As the holidays are near at hand, and our stores are unusually thronged during this busy season, special arrangements have been made, by placing extra help in each department, that the numerous patrons of the house may be assured of prompt and careful attention. The several departments have been recently reorganized and placed in charge of the most competent and courteous attendants, and the entire stock replenished with the choicest and most desirable goods for the present season's trade.

JOS. HORNE & Co.,
Penn Avenue Stores,
197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

Another grand sale of
NEW BOOKS,
by catalogue, at Drape's Auction, 182 Federal street, Allegheny, on SATURDAY EVENING of this week, at 7:30 o'clock.

Call and get a catalogue and see the Books.

Remember the sale takes place on next SATURDAY EVENING, December 16th, at 7:30 o'clock, at Drape's Auction, 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

JAS. W. DRAPE & Co.,
Auctioneer.

A Proper Choice

Of a Christmas present for their wives is a hard thing for most gentlemen to make. We suggest to such as are in doubt that they purchase a handsome Cloak from F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, who have the largest stock of Cloaks in the city, and sell them at the lowest prices. Children's Cloaks are made a specialty to suit every age from four to sixteen years.

Closing Out $10,000 Worth of Choice Winter Clothing.

We shall offer on Saturday, December 9, 1876, for two weeks only, the remainder of our entire Winter Stock at 50 cents on the dollar.

STRASSBURGER & JOSEPHS,
161 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Christmas Delight.

Were ladies to have a choice of the gifts to be presented them, nine-tenths would say, "I'll take a gift of furs, a sacque, a muff, a boa or a turban." This being the case, the next step is to purchase them where they can be had the best and cheapest, which, without doubt, is at the Hat, Cap and Fur Store of Thos. J. Barnes, No. 117 Wood street. Bargains in furs.

Public Opinion

has long ago decided that the firm of Geo. W. Stevenson & Bro. have the largest and finest assortment of Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Fancy Coal Hods, Toilet Ware, Granite Iron Ware, &c., which they are selling at exceedingly low prices, at 131 Federal street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! BRIDAL GIFTS!!

Birthday Presents!!!

Recollect that in making your selections for the Holidays that Emanuel DeRoy, in the GAZETTE Building, displays the finest assortment of Jewelry in the two cities Ladies Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18. Emanuel DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, 153. GAZETTE Building. 153. No branch stores.

Straws, Splints, Scrap Books and Pictures, Lighters, Fancy Papers, &c., for Xmas Decorations, best and largest assortment at

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN'S,
No. 161 Smithfield street.

Unique and Durable.

Lustral Wire ware in great variety at F. H. Eaton & Co.'s, 25 Fifth avenue. This wire is easily ornamented and makes handsome gifts. It comes in various forms, such as Watch Stands, Handkerchief, Glove and Jewel Boxes, Hair Pins, Baskets, Comb Cases, &c.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

Allegheny Councils meet this evening.

One new case of small-pox at the Point yesterday.

A supper and sociable will be held to-morrow evening at St. Andrew's church, Ninth street.

The Health and Printing Committees of Allegheny Councils were both unable to obtain a quorum.

Allegheny Presbytery met at Beaver on Tuesday, but transacted no business of general importance.

The Allegheny City officers are getting their affairs in shape to prepare their annual reports to Council.

The Humane Society realized about $100 by the recent concert given for its benefit at the Academy of Music.

Allegheny base ball stock has been increased from $10 to $20 a share, and the capital stock from $2,000 to $5,000.

One of the employes at the locomotive works in Allegheny had one of his feet crushed yesterday by a piece of metal.

United Pipe Line oil certificates declined yesterday from $4.10 to $4. It was caused by news of a decline in oil at Antwerp.

A charcoal man overworked his horse yesterday, and it dissolved partnership with him and life at the corner of Wilmiddle street and Penn avenue.

The Finance Committee will meet this afternoon to act upon the Nation Trust securities, offered in lieu of the $90,000 which the stockholders are unable to pay now.

The International Base Ball Association has been invited to meet in Allegheny city, in a hall which the Allegheny club proposes to secure and tender for its sessions.

Wm. E. Lee, who nearly beat Lieut. Johnson to death last spring in Philo Hall, and who was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has been pardoned.

The Allegheny Quartette will give a concert next Wednesday evening at the Valley Presbyterian Church, in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, for the benefit of the church.

A couple of men were at work in Allegheny yesterday opening the fire plugs for the purpose of ascertaining if any of them had been injured by the cold snap, and also to wash out the sewers.

It is now said that Grier has been in the neighborhood of Montreal, Canada, for some months past. He has not yet signified his intention to return on the terms suggested by the Board of Pardons, but it is believed he will.

Wm. Carr, yard-master at the outer depot of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., hung his overcoat on a telegraph pole yesterday, and turned to do some work at the depot. On missing for the coat a few minutes afterwards, he found that it had been stolen.

Mr. L. S. Stewart says that it was Ann Eliza Young's own fault that she did not fulfill her engagement at Franklin recently, and that it was by her direction that he telegraphed to the manager of the tee that owing to sickness Mrs Young would not be able to appear.

The *Derrick* says that all the parties engaged in the oil gorge conspiracy case were indicted for "conspiring to defraud." They were Messrs. Harley, Warmcastle, Goldrick and Maxon, and the judge allowed them to go by giving $500 bail. The jury very nearly quashed the case when it was before them.

The Allegheny reporters of the evening journals are a marvelously enterprising set of fellows. They all published yesterday afternoon a statement of the defalcation of the quiet little book-keeper in the GAZETTE week before last. These fellows should eat fish, and supply their brains with more phosphorus.

The will of Rev. Hunt, of Wilkesbarre, who died a few days ago, was admitted to probate on last Monday. He was quite wealthy, and leaves many bequests. He bequeaths his war cane to one of his grandsons, with instructions that if he turns copperhead, the cane shall be broken over his head. The grandson's name is Jeff.

George Adams, a tramp, fell off a freight train near Latrobe, last evening, and received a number of severe cuts on his head and body. He came very near being run over by the cars, but was saved by a man standing near by. After Mr. Mishap he got a free ride to the city, and lodgings in the Central Station last night.

The Evening *Telegraph* yesterday passed into the hands of the new management. Mr. Ralph Bagley has leased the concern, and will hereafter publish the paper. The old editorial staff remains which had come under her observation.

Mr. Coates (of the Commission)—"The building was only taken off the contractor's hands two weeks ago."

The Mt. Washington citizens said they were very much obliged for the hearing accorded them, and that they would further impress upon the Commission the necessity of placing apparatus on the hill. The Commission promised to attend to the matter, and the delegation retired.

An election of the Mt. Washington hose company was then made by the Commission. The following persons were elected: J. W. Turney, James Torley, James M. Hayes and Chas. Hoffman. Mr. John W. Turney was elected foreman.

Adjourned.

"What I'll Buy for Christmas."

"For MY DEAR COUSIN" (type *copy*), "I'll buy *her a Diamond Ring* (solitaire) or a pair of *Diamond Ear Rings*, or perhaps an elegant *Watch and Chain, Necklace and Locket*, set of rich *Jewelry or Bracelets*." "Our family have talked this Christmas business over, have been all around the stores and have concluded to go to Mc-FADDEN'S, 53 FIFTH AVENUE, who has an immense stock of the finest goods in Pittsburgh and is selling them at *lower prices than before the war*. Let us go early before the rush comes."

FROZEN TO DEATH.

And Without an Overcoat!!

Unredeemed overcoats at Emanuel DeRoy only clothing house, 155 Smithfield street, 155.

Furs for the Million.

An excellent assortment of Furs at decided bargains are to be found at the Hat, Cap and Fur House of Thomas J. Barnes, 117 Wood street. Sacques, Muffs and Boas in every style and style of Hat. Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine the elegance and fine qualities of goods for their appropriate wear. Bargains in store for buyers.

"BE GOOD TO YOURSELF."

Buy Yourself an Overcoat!!

Unredeemed overcoats at Emanuel DeRoy's only clothing house, 155 Smithfield street, 155.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowes prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

NO TELLING WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

Keep Solid This Winter!

Unredeemed overcoats at Emanuel DeRoy's only clothing house, 155 Smithfield street, 155.

Cakes, Confections and Caramels.

The choicest assortment of all kinds of Christmas confections to be had at the store of S. K. Leiter, No. 173 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Cheap Stoves! Cheap Stoves!

At Geo. W. Stevenson & Bro.'s, 131 Federal street. Also, a very large stock of Plain and Fancy Japanned Tinware, at very low prices.

Go to Headquarters

for your cheap Cook and Heating Stoves. A good No. 7 Cook Stove for $8; a good Heating Stove for $4, at 131 Federal street.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

JAMES FARRACK, a saloon keeper, is required to explain to Alderman O'Donnell why he knocked down and beat Jacob Dengle, so that the latter was disabled for several days.

GEORGE OWENS, a colored man, is in the Central Station on suspicion of having stolen two shawls from the residence of Mrs. Jemima Nickly, No. 68 Roberts street, on Tuesday afternoon.

Two young men named John Stein and John were held for a hearing by Alderman Bolster yesterday on a charge of having stolen an overcoat, a pair of pants and a pair of boots from Raab's saloon on Ohio, near Chesnut street, Allegheny.

JOHN HUNTER, a saloon keeper, has given bail for a hearing before 'Squire O'Donnell, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery on James Copperthwaite. The latter alleges that Hunter knocked out a couple of his teeth and otherwise injured him by a blow from a beer glass.

A BRAVER county ruralist was inveigled into Anna Gray's room in Philo Hall, Tuesday evening, and relieved of his pocket book, containing $20. He told his story of loss to officer Johnston, who found the money concealed between the bed ticks, and returned it to the Beaverite. The latter wouldn't prosecute.

"What I'll Buy for Christmas."

"For MY DEAR COUSIN" (type *copy*), "I'll buy *her a Diamond Ring* (solitaire) or a pair of *Diamond Ear Rings*, or perhaps an elegant *Watch and Chain, Necklace and Locket*, set of rich *Jewelry or Bracelets*." "Our family have talked this Christmas business over, have been all around the stores and have concluded to go to Mc-FADDEN'S, 53 FIFTH AVENUE, who has an immense stock of the finest goods in Pittsburgh and is selling them at *lower prices than before the war*. Let us go early before the rush comes."

FROZEN TO DEATH.

And Without an Overcoat!!

Unredeemed overcoats at Emanuel DeRoy only clothing house, 155 Smithfield street, 155.

Furs for the Million.

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LADIES' FURS.

Fleming & Ogleyee, 139 Wood Street, Have Now on Exhibition an Immense Line of Seal Sacques at the Following Prices:

Genuine Seal Sacques	$50.00.
" Seal Sacques	$60.00.
" Seal Sacques	$70.00.
" Seal Sacques	$80.00.
" Seal Sacques	$90.00.
" Seal Sacques	$100.00.
" Seal Sacques	$110.00.
" Seal Sacques	$120.00.
" Seal Sacques	$130.00.
" Seal Sacques	$140.00.
" Seal Sacques	$150.00.

Also a large line of Seal Muffs and Boas, Mink Sable Muffs and Boas, and all kinds of cheaper Muffs and Boas, Children's Furs of all kinds, Gents' Roll Band Seal Caps, Gents' College Seal Caps, Gents' Jockey Seal Caps, Gents' Seal Turbans, Gloves and Mitts, Ladies' Seal Plush Turbans, Gloves and Mitts, Wolf, Coon, Badger, and Buffalo Robes at

FLEMING & OGLEVEE'S
Hat and Fur House,
139 Wood street.

One Price System Strictly Adhered to.

WORK AMONG THE DESTITUTE.

What the Ladies' Relief Association of Allegheny is Doing—A Fine Opportunity for the Charitable.

"You could hardly get an adequate idea of the great destitution in our city without making a tour with one of our visitors," said Mrs. Brunot, Vice President of the Allegheny's Ladies' Relief Society, last night to a representative of the GAZETTE, while in conversation regarding the Society's operations.

"Is it any worse now than in other years?" queried the scribe.

"Oh, yes! very much so, indeed. The outlook for this winter is really worse than anything I remember for years."

"What makes it so, do you suppose? Is it all attributable to hard times?"

"Well not entirely so—although of course that is the principal cause. We find this winter that there are an unusual number of families deserted. The father, not being able to find work, goes off, ostensibly to seek employment elsewhere, but in too many cases that is a mere pretext to shift the responsibility. We have always had this to contend with more or less, but this winter the number of desertions is very much larger than ever before. The full facts of the case are really startling. Then too in addition to this, there has been an unusual prevalence of disease among these destitute people, and that has greatly increased the distress. This sickness is not confined to the little children alone, but the mothers are often found suffering, and those of mature years, who might be of assistance, are stricken down."

"Might not this prevalence of disease in a measure be attributable to want?"

"I judge that is one of the causes. The distressed people, half starved and half clothed, are in a condition for any disease to take a strong hold upon them. Some of the cases I have visited are really saddening in the extreme."

"And what do you do in such cases?"

"Well, we afford all the relief in the way of food and clothing that we can, and some of our philanthropic physicians never fail to respond to such a call. We can hardly ask them, however, to give their time and professional skill for nothing and then supplement it with a gift medicine. Some of our druggists give us the medicine at the smallest possible cost. By working in this way we are enabled to relieve much suffering, but the field is a very large one, and the needs of the Society are very great."

"How do you conduct your operations so as to be free from being imposed on?"

"Oh, we manage that very well. We never give relief before a visit has been made to the applicant. Then every case is reported at our regular Wednesday weekly meeting, and all our visitors know exactly the circumstances of each case. Each manager or visitor has a district with which no other one interferes, and no relief is given except upon her report and through her. Then we never give any money, but only clothing and food and coal and such things as we find actually necessary. And we always try to encourage the people to help themselves, and render them all the assistance possible to get work. If we find they will not make any effort we spur them up by withdrawing our relief. Then in addition to our temporal relief we try to do an evangelistic work among them with our Bible Readings, for that is a very important feature. What do you think of our plan?"

"I think it is a most excellent one. It strikes me if you operate in that way it would be better for those receiving relief from your Society to be the almoner of their alms, rather than distribute the gifts themselves."

"Well, now, that's about our view of it. We think we have so organized a system that really we can better distribute alms, than can any one who acts from the mere impulse of the moment, and has not time to thoroughly examine into the matter. That has been our plea, and we are gratified to know that it has been appreciated in all the thirty years of our existence as a Society. We believe it will be also this winter."

"What do you need this winter—money or other goods?"

"We can use almost anything—groceries, dry goods, shoes, clothing of all kinds, coal, &c. Last winter we expended about $5,000 in the purchase of goods."

"And will you need any more this year?"

"A great deal more. I really think we cannot answer our most pressing calls even with less than $7,000, and we could judiciously expend more. The general distress is fearful, and it is not only humanitarian and Christian to help them, but it is also a preventive of crime. I think, however, when the people know our needs they will send the help. We have never appealed in vain."

The conversation then drifted into a general narration upon the part of Mrs. Brunot of some of the most interesting cases which had come under her observation.

"Where do you have your supplies sent" said the scribe as the conversation thus drew to a close.

"Well, that is a matter of convenience for the giver. Any of the officers or managers can receive them," and suiting the action to the words the lady furnished a full list of the Board, from which we take the officers as follows:

President Miss Mary Herron, 67 Union avenue. Vice Presidents, Mr